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NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Issues of the Next Presidential Campaign.

The Great Questions of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty.

Speech of Senator Douglas at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Telegraphic Report for the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in this city this morning and was received at the depôt by the military and an immense crowd of citizens, with the greatest enthusiasm. He was immediately escorted to his hotel. On his arrival in Cincinnati yesterday he was met by a committee of five hundred, appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee, and a great crowd of citizens and strangers on their way to hear him speak in this city. Crowds have been flooding in here all day. Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the multitude this afternoon, and his remarks were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: In compliance with the invitation of your State Central Committee, I appear before you to-day for the purpose of discussing some of those great leading topics which now agitate the public mind of this country. It is not my intention to enter into an examination of any one question pertaining to the local and domestic policy of your own State, because, in regard to the interests and concerns of your State, I hold my political action bound by that great principle of the Nebraska bill which tells every political community to regulate its own affairs and mind its own business, and not to interfere with those of its neighbors. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] But there are certain great principles, of universal application, which it is proper to discuss in all parts of the Confederation in the same way, and to enforce by the same arguments. I maintain any political creed to be unsound which cannot be avowed in Chicago the same as in New-Orleans. If the Democratic creed cannot be avowed and practiced in Ohio the same as in Kentucky, in the North as well as in the South, there must be something radically wrong. So long as we live under a common Constitution, which is the supreme law of the entire public, our political creed should be as broad as the Republic and as universal as that Constitution. I wish to invite your attention to-day to those great principles which underlie the Democratic Creed, and draw the dividing line between the Democracy and all the other political parties in this country upon this vexed question of Slavery, which for the last few years seems to have absorbed all other questions. The Democratic Party hold that it is the right of the people of every State, of every Territory and every political community within this Confederacy to decide that question to suit themselves. We not only apply that principle to the question of Slavery, but we extend it to all the local and domestic institutions of all the States and all the Territories of the Union. On the other hand, we are told by the leaders of the Republican Party that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, free labor and slave labor, Free States and Slave States, and that it is their intention to continue to excite, agitate and divide the country until Slavery shall be abolished or established throughout the country. In other words, the Republican Party hold that there must be uniformity in the local institutions of all the States and Territories of the Union. Mr. SEWARD, in his Rochester speech, says that it is an irrepressible conflict between enduring force, that must last until uniformity shall be established. Mr. LINCOLN, in the Illinois canvass of last year, compared it to a house divided against itself which could not stand, and said that this Union could not permanently endure divided into Free and Slave States, as our fathers made it. Hence you find that in the platform of the Republican Party, adopted in Philadelphia in 1856, it is declared that Congress possesses sovereign powers over all the territories of the Union, and that it is both their right and their duty to exercise that power for the abolishment and prohibition of African Slavery. Here you find at once the line of conflict between the Republicans and the Democratic Party. The Republican Party hold that the Federal Government can decide the slavery question for the people of the Territories and the new States;—we Democrats maintain that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the question, either to establish, to protect, to abolish, or to prohibit slavery; but that the people in each State, and each Territory, shall be left entirely free to decide it for themselves. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] This question of the right of the people in their local legislatures, to decide all internal questions to suit themselves, is not a new doctrine. It is as old as the principles of free government on the American Continent. It was the first question that seriously divided the American Colonies from the British Government, and out of which the first serious cause of quarrel arose. The American Colonies claimed the right in their Colonial legislatures to regulate the slavery question, and all other matters affecting their internal policy, to suit themselves, without the interference of the British Parliament, or any other power on earth. In accordance with that right, as early as 1699, the Colonial legislature of Virginia passed a law imposing heavy penalties upon all slaves brought into that Colony subsequently to the date of that act. Virginia did not pass that law because of her hostility to African slavery, but she did it as a matter of domestic policy, affecting her own interests and her own safety. The Colony of Virginia was a feeble settlement, surrounded by formidable savage tribes of Indians, and the large number of African savages poured into her midst made her feel alarmed for the safety of her firesides, and stimulated her to the enactment of a law for her own preservation, by which a tax was imposed upon all African slaves subsequently brought into the Colony. So soon as that tax was levied, the British merchants who were engaged in the African Slave-trade petitioned the King of England to annul that law of Virginia, upon the ground that the Colonies were the common property of the Empire; that every British subject had a right to move into them, carry his slaves and other property with him, and hold it there in defiance of the local law, and that Virginia had no right to exclude them or their property by a mere legislative enactment. It strikes me that I have heard that argument substantially urged since 1699. It strikes me that I have heard a very similar argument advanced in the American Congress, and that in modern days that same proposition has found its advocates in America. The British king, after mature consideration, decided in favor of the British slave-trader, and against the right of the people of Virginia to exclude Slavery from their limits by law. Virginia immediately passed another Act, intended to keep Slavery out, and then another, and still another, until she had passed thirty-one laws, each designed to enforce the right of the Colony to decide the Slavery question for itself. In 1772, four years before the Declaration of Independence, Virginia passed another Act, imposing a 5 per cent. tax upon all slaves brought into the Territory, and, in addition, petitioned the King to remove the restrictions upon the right of the Colony to decide the question to suit themselves, and notified him in that memorial that if he did not grant that right, his dominions in America were in danger, intimating to the King that our fathers would fight for the right of each colony to decide the Slavery question for itself. Each of the Colonies claimed the same right. Read the history of the Colonies up to the time of the Revolution, and you will find upon the statute-books of every one of the thirteen, enactments regulating and controlling this Slavery question. Assembled for the first time, in 1774, they for their first act adopted a Bill of Rights for the Colonies. Look into that Bill of Rights, and you will find the great foundation principles upon which all of our institutions have been based since in that Bill of Rights. The Colonies first declared that they are willing to grant to Great Britain the right to regulate commerce and decide all their questions of a general character, but they said that they claimed for themselves the free and exclusive power of legislation in their provincial Legislatures upon all subjects of internal policy. There is the principle, distinctly asserted, for which they went to war. It was the principle that every colony has a right to decide for itself, in its own Legislature, all questions of taxation and internal policy. That was a reply to the preamble to the Stamp Act, in which the Parliament of England had declared its right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever. It will be seen, therefore, that the Tories of the Revolution held at that day that the Imperial Parliament had a right to govern the Territories as it pleased, not only in genera matters, but in matters affecting their local interests, Slavery included. The Colonies, on the other hand, denied that pretension of the Tories, and said that they as Colonies had the exclusive right to decide all questions of Territorial policy, Slavery included, to suit themselves. The Declaration of Independence was put forth, and all the battles of the Revolution were fought in vindication of that great principle. Our fathers did not at first desire independence—they protested that they did not wish to separate from Great Britain; but what they contended for was the right of local self-government in their internal affairs, without the interference of Parliament, and if they could not obtain that right under the British Government, they would declare their independence and fight for the right. They did fight the battle out nobly, for seven long years. They carried in triumph the flag of local self-government for the Colonies, until at last Great Britain recognized their independence, and the war ceased. After the independence was established, the different States ceded to the Federal Government the land which they held in the western country to the north of the Ohio River. This country, where we are now assembled, belonged to the State of Virginia, and she ceded it to the Government—first for the common benefit of the Union, on condition that it should be formed into States and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. That deed of cession was accepted on the 1st day of March, 1784, and on the same day THOS. JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence, reported his plan for the government of the new Territories or new States west of the Ohio River. By that plan the Territories were recognized as States, the people having the right to decide all international questions to suit themselves. It is true that Mr. JEFFERSON proposed to obtain their consent to a proposition prohibiting Slavery—not that the present Government had the right or power—but he asked for their consent to such a compact, and Congress struck out the clause and passed the plan of Mr. JEFFERSON recognizing these Territories as States and the right of the people inhabiting them to decide the Slavery question to suit themselves, without the interference of Congress or of any other State or power on earth. Thus you find that up to the time the Constitution was adopted this great principle of local self-government was maintained in the government of the new Territories, or new States as they were then called. Now let me ask you, is it reasonable to suppose, after our fathers had fought the battles of the Revolution in behalf of the right of each Colony to govern itself in respect to its local and domestic concerns, that then they conferred upon Congress the arbitrary sovereign power which they had refused to the British Parliament? [Cries of "Never."] The Republican Party, in their Philadelphia National Convention, affirmed that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and that it is their duty to prohibit Slavery. This is precisely the principle asserted by the British Parliament over the American Colonies. That Parliament and the Tories of King GEORGE'S time asserted that the former had sovereign power for the government of the Colonies, and the Republican Party now repeat that Congress possesses sovereign power for the government of the Territories. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, FRANKLIN, and the sages of the Revolution decided that the Colonies, Provinces and Territories, when organized as political communities, had the inalienable right to govern themselves in respect to their local and domestic concerns. That is precisely what I now assert on behalf of the Territories. Let me ask you, as American citizens, whether the people of the American Territories under our Constitution are not entitled to as many rights as the inhabitants of the British Colonies were before the Revolution? Our fathers, previous to the Revolution, declared that it was the inalienable birthright of Englishmen, when forming political communities, to govern themselves in their internal polity. Now if that was the birthright of Englishmen before the Revolution, did it not become the birthright of all Americans after the Revolution?—and by virtue of it to govern themselves without the interference of the American Congress? I only claim for the people of the Territories those same rights for which our fathers fought for the American Colonies. Remember the Revolution was not fought for the rights of sovereign States. Our fathers were contending for the rights of Colonies, of Provinces, of dependent Territories, when they asserted this inalienable right of local self-government, and we are asserting now, in behalf of the people of the American Territories, the same great inalienable right. Why should it not be granted? The Republicans tell us that they are willing to grant this right of self-government in the Territories in all cases excepting the negro. They do not deny that the people of the Territories are capable of making all laws to regulate the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and guardian and ward, or all laws affecting white men; but, there is something so sacred in the rights of the negro that they will not trust them to the same legislature that controls yours and mine. [Laughter and cheers.] Then, down south in Kentucky and a few other States, there are a number of gentlemen calling themselves the Opposition Party, who say that they are not willing to trust their right of property in negro slaves to the protection of the local law. Bear in mind that Congress never passed a law for the protection of any kind of property whatever in the Territories of the United States. Congress never passed a criminal code for any organized territory. If any man steals your horse, you do not look to Congress, but to the local law, for protection. If he robs your house or your store you cannot apply to Congress, but must go to the local law for protection. All crimes perpetrated against the rights and property of the citizen are punished in the State courts or in the Territorial courts, and not in the Federal courts. Property, life, all your rights, are under the protection of the local law. Then, if my horse, or your oxen, or dry goods, or property of every kind, is dependent upon the local law for protection, not only in the States but in the Territories, why should not negro property be subject to the same local law? I hold that the people of the Territories have the same right to legislate in regard to slave property that they have in regard to any and every other kind of property. ["Right," and applause.] The Constitution places all kinds of property on an equal footing. The Northern and the Southern man enter the Territory on an exact equality, and carry their property with them, and hold it there subject to the local law. If that local law is for them, then they will be protected; if it is against them, they had better keep their property somewhere else. Why, then, should we prohibit the settlers of the Territory from introducing or excluding Slavery, either to gratify the Republicans in the North, or the Southern Oppositionists in the slave States? If we will only apply the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, and self-government in the Territories, leaving the people to do as they please, there will be peace and harmony between all sections of the Union. What interest have you in Ohio in the question of Slavery in South Carolina? You say that you do not think that Slavery is necessary or beneficial. That may be true, but your opinion might be different if your property was all invested in a nice plantation in South Carolina, where the white man cannot live and cultivate the soil. In Ohio it is a question only between the white man and the negro. [Laughter.] But if you go further South you will find that it is a question between the negro and the crocodile. [Renewed laughter.] The question then may be a very different one under different climates. Our fathers, when they framed this Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better, than we do now. They knew when they made this Republic that a country so broad as ours, with such a variety of climate, soil and productions, must have a variety of interests, requiring different laws adapted to each locality. They knew that the laws which would suit the green hills of New-England were ill adapted to the rice plantations of South Carolina; that the laws and regulations which would suit the corn and wheat fields of Ohio might not be well adapted to the sugar plantations of Louisiana; that the people in different localities, having a different climate, different interests and necessities, would want different laws adapted to each locality; and hence, when the Constitution was made, it was adopted on the theory that each State should decide the Slavery question for itself, and also all the local and domestic questions. At that time the Union was composed of thirteen States, twelve of which were Slave, and one was a Free State. Suppose Gov. GRAHAM had lived in those days—had been a member of that Convention; and suppose he had risen in his seat and declared that there must be conformity in the local institutions of the different States—or rather, suppose that Mr. SEWARD had then been living, and a member of that Convention, and had announced that there must be such uniformity, and had declared that there was an irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave labor, free institutions and slave institutions, and that they could not exist together, but must become all free or all slave—what do you think would have been the result? Do you imagine that Slavery would have been prohibited everywhere by the Constitution? Would the one Free State of Massachusetts have outvoted the other twelve Slave States, and have prohibited Slavery? On the other hand, if this modern Republican doctrine of uniformity had then prevailed, the twelve Slaveholding States would have out-voted the one Free State, and have established Slavery over the whole Continent by an irrepressible constitutional provision. The friends of freedom then protested against uniformity, and contended that each State should decide the question for itself, just as the Colonies had contended before them. [Cheers.] Under that great principle of popular sovereignty, one-half of the original Slaveholding States have since abolished Slavery. Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have each abolished Slavery. This result was not accomplished by the Wilmot Proviso, or by the Ordinance of 1787, or by the Republican Platform, or by the action of Congress, but it was abolished by the free and voluntary action of the people in each State, acting as they pleased. [Hear, hear.] I have often been told in Illinois by the Republicans, and I suppose you have heard the same here, that Illinois is a Free State, because of the sagacity of our fathers in adopting the Ordinance of 1787. I have heard of people assembling in the Western Reserve of Ohio, and celebrating with great pomp and veneration the 13th of July, because it was the day on which the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, prohibiting Slavery northwest of the Ohio River, and the learned speakers would tell the present generation that you are a Free State in Ohio because of that Ordinance. I should not have the same respect for my fellow-citizens of Ohio, which I do so sincerely entertain, if I thought that you were free merely because you could not help it. [Great applause.] They tell you that Ohio is not free, because she is composed of men; is not free, because every man has a heart that loves freedom; is not free, because she wishes and desires, but she is free because Congress has said so fifty years ago, and would not let her be otherwise. [Cheers.] I tell the people of my State that if they were only free because Congress would not allow them to be otherwise, they do not deserve their freedom. [Great applause.] No people deserve freedom except those who cherish and love it, and will fight for it when they win it. [Cries of "That's right" and cheers.] Gentlemen of Ohio, you are a Free State because you chose to be free. [Cries of "That's the doctrine."] You are a Free State because you choose to make your own laws, decide your own policy at the ballot box; and you have the laws under which you are now governed because you made them, and not because Congress told you that you must have them. I recognize your right to make just such local laws and establish just such domestic institutions as you choose. When I travel and stop and spend a day with you, as on this occasion, if I do not like your laws I hope I will have the good sense to keep it to myself, and mind my own business—[laughter and applause]—and if you should find any citizen of Illinois coming here, into Ohio, and telling you that your laws do not suit him, all you have to do is to tell him that you did not make them for him—[great laughter]—that you made them for yourselves, and they suit you; and if he does not like them, he can continue to live on the other side of the Wabash. So it should be everywhere throughout the country. If old Virginia, who gave you the land where you now live, and where that magnificent temple of liberty has been erected (pointing to the State Capitol) and who you ought to respect, should send her citizens here to tell you that she does not like your laws, answer that your veneration cannot protect her in her impudence in interfering with your rights of self-government. [Applause.] If you go over to Virginia to steal her negroes, I trust she will catch you and put you in jail with other thieves. [Laughter and applause.] If you do not like old Virginia's laws, stay on this side of the Ohio River and mind your own business. If this principle is observed, there will be peace and harmony between all the different States of the Union; but we find some men who have settled down here in Ohio, who have come to the conclusion that because you have a law that suits you here everybody else ought to have it. Suppose you were to apply that same rule to the social circle, what would become of your peace and harmony? Must everylady wear the same bonnet, and every man wear the same dress? Must we be uniformly throughout? Because you have a good thing, do you think it is good for everybody else? [Laughter.] Does every principle extend to every man? There is tyranny in that family that compels every member of it to exact obedience to one man's will. There is tyranny wherever you compel uniformity, by the power of the Federal Government in the local domestic institutions of a people. [Applause.] The great principle of liberty is to leave every man and every woman perfectly free in their action to the full extent that is consistent with the safety and the peace of society, and that principle should be applied to States, territories, and political communities as well as to individuals. Let that principle prevail, and there will be a happy brotherhood between the Free and Slave States. Why cannot we now live in peace with our Southern brethren as we did in times of old, when we fought by their sides and they by ours, to establish the right of the Colonies and Territories to govern themselves? You found there the patriot army commanded by the illustrious WASHINGTON, and Southern men under him and surrounding him. You found Southern and Northern men fighting in a common cause, pouring out their blood upon the same battle-field, and exposing their lives to the same hazard, in order that they and their posterity in all time to come, might enjoy those great principles of self-government for which they were struggling. Why cannot we Southern and Northern men now join, and side by side as before, in a common cause, protect the right of every State and every Territory, every colony and every province, to govern itself in respect to its own local and domestic concerns? Why should the North be arrayed against the South, and the South against the North? Those geographical parties are of recent origin. They were unknown in the times of the Revolution, when our liberties were first established. Go into any of the Republican meetings, and you will find their orators will deal in appeals to the Southern passions and Southern prejudices against Northern people and Northern institutions. What is the object of these men now in thus fanning the flames of sectional strife at the North and the South, dividing the people by a geographical line, and making them enemies on the right of the line to those who are on the left? To what patriotic object can this course be pursued that is the object of the Republican Party, except it be to fan sectional strife and discord? Take their platform from the beginning to the end, and it has a negro under every plank. There is not a white plank in their entire platform. It is all arrayed against the South, and if you go South among the fire-eaters of Louisiana you will find their petitions aimed as directly against the North. A northern man does not know the bad set of men he he lives among until he goes down South and hears it, and a Southern man does not know what a bad character he is until he attends a Republican meeting and hears himself described. Now, the Democratic Party desires to harmonize all conflicting interests and passions in the Republic, upon that great principle which underlies all our institutions, and declares that the people in every State and every territory shall be free to decide the Slavery question, and every other question for themselves. But the trouble is that you will find every once in a while a man—I know that there are not enough of them in the country to make mile posts along the Railroad—but there is once in a while a man who will tell you that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and wherever a Northern man makes that discovery you will find that the Southerner at once seizes it and declares that if Slavery does exist in the Territory by authority of the Constitution, it is then the duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary to protect the rights secured by the Constitution; and then comes the demand for the Slave code in the Territories. Now, there need be no diversity of principle on this question if each man will read the Constitution of the United States, and then take an oath to support it. Just look into the Constitution, and then you will find what a slave is, who may be a slave, where they may be held, and by what authority they are held. You will find it all in one section. I have not the book with me, but I can repeat that section to you.

"No person held to service in labor in one State under the law thereof, escaping into another, shall be released by any law, or regulation therein, but shall be delivered up to the party to whom said service or labor may be due."

Now, by the express provisions of that clause of the Constitution, a slave is a person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof—not under the Constitution of the United States—not under the laws of the United States—not by virtue of any Federal Authority, but in a State under the laws thereof. What becomes of this newly-discovered doctrine that Slavery exists everywhere by virtue of the Constitution of the United States? It is denied by the Constitution itself. Every child who has ever read the instrument knows that Slavery is the creature of the local law, exists only where the local law sanctions and establishes it, and exists only in a State under the laws thereof; and inasmuch as a Territory is a State within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution, Slavery may exist in a Territory the same as in a State, under the laws thereof. Hence, if the people of a Territory desire Slavery, all they have to do is to pass laws sanctioning and protecting it. If they do not want Slavery, all they have to do is to withhold all legislation and all protection. Thus you find that the people of the territories, as well as of the States, have the right to regulate that question for themselves. But there will come up a question at the opening of the next session of Congress that will put the Republicans to the test in the doctrine of Federal intervention; and not only the Republicans but the Southern opposition to the Democracy also. The people of New-Mexico, which Territory was organized in 1850, refused for many years to sanction or protect Slavery, but about twelve months ago the Legislature passed a law establishing a Slave code for the Territory, and protecting the institution in their midst. On the other hand, in the territory of Kansas, which was organized in 1854, the first Legislature that assembled passed a slave code and established Slavery in the Territory, and that act remained on the statute books until the 9th day of February, 1858, when they passed another act in the following words:

Be it enacted, That an act entitled "An Act to punish offences against slave property," which took effect on the 18th of September, 1855, be and the same is hereby repealed.

By that unfriendly legislation on the part of Kansas in repealing all laws providing for the protection of slave property, all laws punishing crimes against slave property, and all laws conferring jurisdiction upon the Courts to try men for offences against that kind of property, Slavery has been and is excluded from the Territory; and by the Slave Code established in New-Mexico about the time it was repealed in Kansas, Slavery exists in the former Territory. Now, the Republican Party, by its Platform, adopted at Philadelphia, stands pledged to the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery everywhere in the Territories, and we may expect to see that Party, at the opening of the next session of Congress, bring in a law to repeal the Slave Code of New-Mexico, and to prohibit Slavery in that Territory. If they are conscientious and sincere men they will do it, for it is the fundamental article in their creed—the corner-stone in their temple—the only territorial plank in their platform. If they are honest men they must bring forward their bill to repeal the Slave code of New-Mexico, and at the same time that Mr. SEWARD brings in his bill to abolish Slavery in that Territory, we must expect to find a Kentucky member of Congress—one of those recently elected by the Opposition—upon the doctrine of Congressional intervention, bringing in a bill to establish a Slave code for Kansas. Of course, the Southern Opposition, who are pledged to Congressional intervention and Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories, must bring forward their bill to establish and protect Slavery in Kansas. Thus we have presented to us two cases for Congressional intervention—one from the North and the other from the South—one against Slavery and the other for Slavery—one to compel the people not to have Slavery when they want it, and the other to compel the people to have Slavery when they do not want it. Now, what is to be the position of the Democratic Party when these two bills are brought up for Congressional action. I can tell you what course one man will pursue. It will be to tell the Republicans that they shall not interfere with the institutions of New-Mexico, and then to say to the Southern interventionists: "Hands off—you shall not touch the domestic institutions of Kansas!" [Cries of "Right," and cheers.] We will say to the Republicans: "If the people of New-Mexico want a slave code, they have a right to it, and if they desire Slavery, let them have it until they get tired of it, and then let them abolish it themselves. It is their business, not ours." And then to the Southern men we will say, "If the people of Kansas do not want Slavery, it shall not be forced on them; if they do not want a slave code, Congress shall not force one upon them; if they ever desire one, let them make it themselves. It is their business and affects their rights and interests, and let them adjust it satisfactorily to themselves." With all due respect to this intelligent audience, permit me to say that it is a great mistake for you to suppose that you know better what the people of New Mexico want than they do themselves. It is a great mistake for Southern oppositionists and Southern fire-eaters, to imagine that they know better what the people of Kansas need than the people who live there. It is a great mistake to suppose that you or they are any more disinterested than the people of the Territories themselves. If you are capable of deciding the Slavery question for yourselves in Ohio, and have brains enough not only to decide it here but to decide it for the people of Kansas and New-Mexico, would you be any less gratified to do so when you moved to these Territories, and became citizens of them? Who are the people of the Territories that they are not capable of self-government? Are they not your brothers and cousins, and sons and fathers? Are they not as capable of governing themselves there as you are of governing yourselves here? [Cries "Yes," and applause.] Why, then, should you try to interfere with them? Oh, you are afraid they will make bad laws! Well, if they do make bad laws, perhaps you would not have much the advantage of them. Still, I will not say you have bad laws in Ohio, but I do know some States where the laws are not very good ones; but if they choose to make bad laws it is their right to do it, and let them suffer under them until they get tired of them, when they will elect members to the Legislature who will repeal them. This pretence that you cannot trust the people for fear they will ruin themselves by bad laws, is always the resort of tyrants the world over. Just go to FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, and ask him why he did not allow the Italians over in Lombardy to make their own laws. He would tell you at once that if he had done so they would have ruined themselves by bad laws. So it is throughout the world? Tyrants and despots never will trust the people, because they are not capable of governing themselves. They love the people so much, that they will not allow them to burn their fingers and ruin themselves by bad legislation. No; this doctrine that the people of a Territory cannot govern themselves will not do. Whenever there are people enough in a Territory to entitle them to be organized into a government, they are capable of self-government. If they are not, why do you give them a government? If they are not able to make laws to govern themselves in respect to their domestic concerns, why do you give them a legislative at all? You hear gentlemen say that the first few settlers were squatters on the public domain, and ought not to be permitted to make laws for other people who have not yet gone there. Well, if they ought not to be permitted to make laws, why do you give them a government? Why do you give it to them unless they are enough to constitute a government, and are able to exercise the power after you have given it to them? This cry about squatter sovereignty has failed to frighten the children anywhere North or South. When the term was first used by Mr. CASS, in, he was alluding not to the powers of a territorial government under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but to the right of a few squatters on the public domain, but in violation of law, to set up a government independent of the Government of the United States. For instance, a large number of people had gone to Oregon before the treaty of joint occupancy had been annulled, and before we had extended the laws of the United States over it, and finding no law to protect them, they established a Government of their own, and by the Government excluded Slavery. The Government was against the laws of the United States, was not accountable to the United States, and Mr. CALHOUN pronounced it squatter sovereignty because the settlers were there in violation of law, and had a Government in antagonism to that of the United States. Well, he denounced that, and since his death you will find young Calhouns all around the country, talking about squatter sovereignty, without knowing how they are applying the term; but, call it what you please, I hold that it is the inherent inalienable right of all American citizens, when forming themselves into governments according to law, to govern themselves in respect to their local and domestic concerns; and I will apply that principle to the Territories as well as to the States. Let it only be observed, and this people can live in peace forever, and the Union can continue to exist in all time to come, divided into Free and Slave States, as our fathers made it. Adopt that principle, and this Government is capable of indefinite expansion. Steady growth and gradual expansion is one of the laws of our national existence. With the rapid national increase and the foreign emigration and fraternization, more territory is required for homes for our citizens. It was thought when the Revolution was fought that the few States along the Atlantic slope were all the territory that would ever be needed. The extreme limit of that day was that the Ohio Valley was too far off to be united with the Atlantic States. At another period it was thought that we would never wish to go beyond the Mississippi River, and that there was more territory east of it than we would ever want; but a few years more exposed the folly of such an idea, and Mr. JEFFERSON acquired Louisiana, extending our domains to the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps including part of Oregon. Still there were those who thought we had territory enough and too much. In the days of John Quincey Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler, there was a settled policy to remove the Indians from Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and plant them on the west side of the Mississippi, in Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, making a perpetual barrier from Texas to Canada, by pledging the faith of this nation that they should never be disturbed in their new settlements, or included within any State or Territory so long as grass should grow and water run. The idea was to make an Indian barrier, beyond which civilization, Christianity and Democracy should never go. I had the honor to be the first to make the assault upon that policy that was to separate the Mississippi Valley from the Pacific Ocean, and I brought in the Nebraska bill as early as 1843-'44 to break up that policy. I renewed it each year for ten years until I broke the barrier through, and the last finishing touch by which it was brought about was given by my friend here, Col. MANYPENNY, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who had the glory of doing the finishing act that broke the barrier and consecrated to settlement the whole country stretching to the Pacific Ocean. Now we have reached the Pacific, we have acquired California and New Mexico, we are told that we have enough and we will never want more. That is what they told me in 1850, when they made the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty about Central America. I denounced it in the Senate, because it contained a pledge that neither the United States nor Great Britain would ever colonize, annex or exercise dominion over any part of Central America. They asked me what I wanted with Central America; I told them I did not want it then, but the time would come when our safety and destiny would compel us to take it, and I would never pledge the faith of this nation to any foreign power; that we would never do in all time to come what our interest, safety, and honor might compel us to do. I resisted the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, therefore, because it contained a pledge that the United States would never acquire dominion over our great highway to California. Why, they said, it was so far we would never want it. I told them yes, it was a good ways off—that it was half way to California, and on the direct route to it. Well, perhaps, the time has not yet come for us to want Central America, but the time is coming. We are bound to extend and spread until we absorb the entire continent of America, including the adjacent islands, and become one grand ocean bound republic. [Cheers.] I do not care whether you like it or not; you cannot help it! It is the decree of Providence. This continent was set apart as an asylum for the oppressed of the whole world, and as a nursery for liberty,—and here the people are collecting from all parts of the world, and taking shelter under the shadows of the great tree of Liberty. This emigration cannot be stopped, and you must have more land. A wise man always conforms his action to a policy which he cannot prevent, and hence I say, Let America have a policy in harmony with her destiny. Let us be what our numbers and what our position require us to be—not only an example to the friends of liberty, abroad as well as at home; but, above all, let our policy at home be that which serves and preserves liberty—liberty at the fireside—liberty at home—liberty in the regulation of our local and domestic concerns. Now, my friends, why should not all conservative men—all lovers of peace and of the law—all friends of the Union—rally in support of these great principles upon which our Union was formed, and from the maintenance of which can you alone expect harmony and peace? In conclusion, permit me to return you my acknowledgements for the cordial reception and attentive audience you have given me to-day. I feel profoundly grateful to you, and would not be just to myself or my own feelings if I retired from the stand without making my acknowledgements for your kindness.

At the close of Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

OPENING OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Convention at Syracuse.

Crowded Attendance and Harmonious Proceedings.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

No Advances Made Towards a Union with the Americans.

LIST OF THE CANDIDATES

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 7—10 P. M.

Why WILLIAM A. WHEELER was nominated President is a profound puzzle. He presided capitally, and the Convention was delighted with his election. His speech was eloquent, "rode the fence" admirably, and was loudly applauded on both sides.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, urged Gen. NYE for the post. Others named SPINNER, of Herkimer; but quietly the majority said WHEELER. His friends were greatly surprised by his election. I think it was an accident.

Extraordinary harmony marked the meeting. Schuyler County always sends a double delegation. The majority report of the Committee on Contested Seats, admitting the Charles Cook delegates, was almost unanimously adopted. ORTON, of New-York, struggled hard for the nomination of State officers by ballot, but a "thundering *No*" decided for *viva voce* voting.

For Secretary of State LEAVENWORTH got 218 votes; SAML. A. LAW, American, 16; MONROE HALL, 15; STEVENS, 3. LAW's votes all came from the Susquehanah Valley. CARROLL declined to be a candidate. There was an effort to put MYERS on the slate for Secretary of State, but his friends peremptorily refused. He wanted to be Attorney General.

Some, anxious to put SELDEN to roost, strove to crowd him on for Attorney General, but his legion of friends preferred to save him for United States Senator. Judge BIRDSEYE nominated him to the Convention for Attorney General, claiming that his name was needed for the ticket.

Ex-Senator UPHAM then gave positive assurances that he would accept nothing from the State.

Myers got 206 votes for Attorney General; Addison V. Rice, 26; and Charles S. Spencer, 13—Spencer had 10 votes from the New York delegation, namely, John A. Kennedy, Augustus F. Dorr, John H. White, Harvey Wood, Orton McLeod, Cooper, Conkling, Black and Matthews.

For State Engineer, Mentz, who was ahead all day, came up with 63 votes; Goodsell, who stood next, 1; Nichols, 3; and Story, 172. Story's own delegation were surprised to learn that they could have their choice.

For Comptroller, ROBERT DENNISTON alone was nominated—JAMES COOK peremptorily declining. His friends, who want to save him for the next Governor, refused to let him be put out of the way, and into a berth for which they agreed no man was better fitted.

DORSHEIMER was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation. The German Republicans hear this with delight.

For Canal Commissioner, the slate said CHAPIN, of Albany. The Central and Western canal men wanted ROOT; the Northeast wanted BAKER. All three were good canal men. Personal and local arguments, joined with a willingness to vary the programme a little, were sufficient to endanger the slate. On the first call, CHAPIN had 102, BAKER 56, ROOT 76, and WAIT 1. The opposition was strong enough then to order the roll called in reverse order, giving Albany the privilege to crown the effort at regularity with its vote. This was tried twice, ROOT gaining each time. Then the radicals, who to the number of thirty-five had met in the morning and sent a delegation to the Globe dictating terms, as the result of which came the slate, thought it an opportunity to get a fourth man on the Canal Board. The fourth call was ordered to be confined to the two highest candidates, and the result was, for CHAPIN, 147; for ROOT, 98. So CHAPIN had it, and the radicals lost their ROOT. But the Canal men are satisfied, and the motion to make the vote unanimous was carried with loud applause.

The Americans did not begin to swear aloud until it was known that they could not have even a States Prison Inspector. Senator TOWNSEND, when this point was reached, moved that the rest of the slate be read and declared unanimously adopted, but it was understood that there was a vacancy here. The New-Yorkers nominated a long list, and for a time there was a "frolic."

The radical Democrats have three votes in the Canal Board—DORSHEIMER, DENNISTON and MYERS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 8—12½ A. M.

The regular ticket experienced another defeat on the nomination for Court of Appeals. Senator DIVEN was on the programme. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and Judge BIRDSEYE nominated Judge WOODRUFF, and supported him eloquently. Gen. NYE and Mr DAYTON urged Judge DAVIES. Judge WRIGHT had a couple of speeches in his favor, and LAPHAM spoke for DIVEN. On vote DAVIES had 86, WOODRUFF 46, WRIGHT 27, and DIVEN 30. DAVIES was urged for his American antecedents and for his Lemon decision.

The motion to confine the next voting to the two highest ruled DIVEN out. CHARLES S. SPENCER said DIVEN reported against the personal liberty bill last Winter, and the statement was very damaging at a critical moment. All are in high spirits, and think the ticket a strong one. The Resolutions, which are not read, are strong for the completion of the canals. They have no direct indorsement of Governor MORGAN. It not being according to precedent.

On the last vote all but four of the New-York delegation went for DAVIES, who had 102, and WOODRUFF 71.

GLAUCUS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Republican State Convention assembled in Wieting Hall informally at 11 o'clock. At that hour the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, the front portion being reserved for the delegates, and the rear part and galleries being reserved for outsiders.

The Convention was called to order by JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the General Committee, who, without preliminary remarks, named WARD HUNT, of Oneida, for temporary President. [Loud applause.]

Gen. NYE named JOHN H. WHITE, of New-York, and DELOS E. SILL, of Cattaraugus, for Secretaries.

Mr. HUNT, on taking the Chair, said: "The duties of temporary Chairman of this Convention will be brief, and with your kind assistance easily performed. I will not delay the Convention with any remarks, but invite you at once to proceed with the business of the Convention." [Applause.]

The list of Delegates was then called, and every district in the State was found to be fully represented.

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to name permanent officers. Carried.

Senator HALSTEAD moved that a Committee of five be appointed on the contested seats of Schuyler County.

Mr. ELLS objected, and desired the matter to come directly before the Convention.

The motion was carried.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee on organization:

Dist.	
1.	James Reily and George Folsom, of New-York.
2.	H. B. Duryea, of Kings, and Robert Denniston, of Orange.
3.	H. A. Brigham, of Albany, and W. S. Kenyon, of Ulster.
4.	R. A. Loveland, and Edw. Dodd, of Washington.
4.	Jno. A. Haddock, of Jefferson, and Oliver Ladue of Herkimer.
6.	Lyman Truman, of Tioga, and Tracy R. Morgan, of Broome.
7.	W. H. Briggs, of Monroe, and D. W. Bissell, of Livingston.
8.	F. P. Stevens, of Erie, and J. P. Darling, of Cattaraugus.

The following Committee on the Schuyler contested seat was appointed: J. B. Halstead, J. G. Floyd, W. Best, L. Bordseye and S. N. Miller.

The Chairman in announcing the list begged the indulgence of the Convention, as the Chair had not had the customary assistance of having the Committee fixed beforehand. While this might make the Committees less perfect, it would be free from the charge of previous arrangement.

R. VAN VALKENBURGH moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District select three members of the State Central Committee to

THE CANAL CONVENTIONS.

Effect of the "Discriminating" Policy of the Central Railroad on the Price of Land, and the Value of Manufacturing Property in Western New-York—The Crops—De Lave, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

The vast importance of the questions discussed by the Canal Convention here, and to be more fully and generally considered at future conventions, and by the Press of the State, has induced me to look at the matter more particularly and minutely than I had anticipated doing.

I will briefly notice in this letter the effect which the railroad policy, of *discriminating in the price of freight in favor of Western productions, and against the productions* of the State of *New-York*, has, and, while it exists, must continue to have, upon the value of agricultural and manufacturing property in this State, particularly in that portion lying west of Cayuga Lake.

The relative value and price of lands located in different sections or States, other things being equal, will not materially depend upon their *distances* from market, but mainly upon the *cost* of carrying their productions *to* market.

The lands in Western New York, on an average, are in no way inferior or superior to the lands of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and other Western States. Those regions all produce the same great staples, and the productions of all are brought to market either by canal or railroad, and the policy practiced by the railroad is to carry the Western wheat, flour, corn, &c., six or seven hundred miles for the same price that it will carry New-York wheat, flour, corn, &c., two hundred and fifty to four hundred miles.

Farming lands in the best counties in this section are not worth to-day, and will not bring, within $20 per acre of what they would be worth and sell for if they had the legitimate benefit of their proximity to the market of New-York City.

Although this is so clear as to need no demonstration, I will, to show that it is beginning to be understood and acted on, give one *illustration*.

On the day of the Canal Convention, I met a gentleman from an adjoining county, whom I had previously known as an extensive farmer. Supposing him to be a *delegate* I entered into conversation with him on the condition and prospects of the canals and the objects of the Convention then in session.

Said he, "When railroad freight was relieved from tolls, I saw the beginning of disaster to the State of New-York; and when the railroad managers commenced their aggressive war upon the canals, seeing the subserviency of political parties to that great railroad monopoly, I did early, and with comparatively little loss, what thousands are now doing, or trying to do, at great sacrifice—I set my house in order, sold all my land except a mere homestead, and bought an equal amount of land near Sandusky at a low price; but it is *worth* just as much as the land I sold in Genesee County. It produces as much, and it costs no more to carry the produce to New-York City.

I know that this Central Railroad policy is *temporary*—that it cannot last forever. But it will last as long as the managers of that concern can influence legislatures, keep an "open construction account,' and borrow money to sooth the feelings of honest stockholders with a semi-annual dividend—long enough to have ruined me if I had not fled from it. I have no sympathy with this Convention; it is *my* interest to see the present system continued."

I met millers and manufacturers of various kinds, who had been forced to move, or who were about removing, their business to the Western States, *driven there* by this illegal and unreasonable policy of the managers of the Central Railroad; unreasonable and absurd upon any just or honorable hypothesis, but eminently reasonable and sagacious if it be their darling object to procure *a sale of the canals*, and be themselves their purchasers, and thus become omnipotent in the State, and great throughout the nation.

They have tasted in their corporate capacity, of what should be to any corporation forbidden fruit—*political influence*. They have, at either end, what they esteem to be, and with reason, a Warwick, and powerful Barons and retainers between. They have, at enormous cost, secured a sub of the political and commercial life blood of the State.

There is a strong effort being made in certain interested quarters to place the friends of the canals in a false position on two points. In the first place they are represented as being unfriendly to railroads. Nothing could be further from the truth. Most of the men in the Convention were, in former times, and still are, able and influential advocates for the construction of railroads—believing them to be of incalculable benefit to the community. But they are openly opposed to what they believe to be the unfair, corrupt and illegal *management* of the Directors of the Central Road.

As well might the TIMES be charged with being unfriendly to the Government of the United States because it opposes or dislikes the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

The next charge is that this canal movement is under "Republican" influences. This is as groundless as the other. The Democrats in the Convention and on the committees are as numerous and zealous as the Republicans. It is easily understood that a question like this should make sensible men forget party and think of property. If there be any that can't exactly see how this can be, for their benefit I will mention one fact, which is beginning to be uncomfortably felt in this section of the State, and which may aid them in ascertaining the truth of what I have stated—to wit. The policy of the Central Railroad of discriminating *against* the produce of the State of New-York has *robbed the people of the County of Monroe of more than four millions of dollars*, and other counties of the same amount in proportion to their size. A part of this loss has fallen on almost every citizen. Now, can you not see oh, firm believer in the strength of party ties, that those ties may sometimes be broken, as Samson broke the green withes?

Look at the figures! Monroe County contains about 625 square miles—say 400,000 acres. This land cannot be sold or mortgaged, and is not worth to-day within $20 per acre of what it was worth, or could have been sold or mortgaged for before the Central Railroad policy was fully developed. Nor can the produce or this land be sold for within 50 per cent. of what it would bring, were not the people of Western New-York cheated and juggled out of the benefit of their advantageous location. But, counting the loss at only half of what it is easily proved to be, it is still the astounding sum of $4 000 000 *for one county alone!*

Is it conceivable that any party ties can be strong enough to bind intelligent men to the car of this railroad Juggernaut, which insists upon crushing them after this fashion?

There would be some relief could the capacities of the country for *manufacturing* be improved and developed, so that the produce of the farmer might be profitably consumed at home. But the policy referred to is even more fatal to the manufacturing than to the agricultural interests.

This state of things will last, say the friends of the canals, until the people shall say, at the polls and in the halls of legislation, to the managers of the Central Railroad, "You are our servants, not our masters."

The Albany *Journal* is laboring zealously to show that the Democrats are responsible for the enlargement policy, while the *Argus*, attorney for the accused, pleads "not guilty."

Time was when "The speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal" was a rallying cry of no little power in the *Journal* office. It brought much grist to that mill. But time changes interests, and interests change men; and, saving your presence, editors are, after all, but a superior kind of men.

CROPS, &C.

The wheat crop, as you know, was much better in this section than for years past; and probably double as many acres will be sown this Fall as were cut the last harvest.

Potatoes never promised better; and corn, from present appearance, will show an unprecedented yield. It is, however, in considerable danger from frost—the weather having been so cold for several days, that a hard frost may be looked for almost any night.

DELAVE CUT SHORT.

The city of Rochester has hid its most attractive feature under a bushel. I don't mean that it has roofed over the Falls, but it has prohibited the great DE LAVE—who brought tens of thousands to look at the cataract, and, better still, to leave tens of thousands of hard dollars in the stores, taverns and groggeries of the town—prohibited him from walking his rope any more, unless he will pay the city a hundred dollars each exhibition—(I believe that is the figure)—for the privilege of risking his neck. The worthy mayor has made a financial blunder. DE LAVE was a winning card. Rochester would have made a great deal more than a hundred dollars by continuing to play him. But now I am told that the Frenchman shrugs his shoulders, and expresses himself as "much disgust" with the "licence" system.

The apple crop in Western New-York is excellent, both in quantity and quality.

A LOOKER-ON FROM NEW-YORK.

From the Kansas Mines.

The Rocky Mountain *News*, Aug. 20, states that an assay office is to be immediately established at the mines in Kansas. The result of one assay of gold are given as follows: The yield of precious metals per ton of quartz rock was 10¾ ounces of gold, and 16¾ ounces of silver, or at the rate of $200 per ton. The *News* says the specimens assayed were taken from the Gregory and Bates leads soon after they were opened, and it was doubted by many whether they contained any gold whatever. We examined them before they were taken away from the mines, and could discover no gold with a powerful glass.

Since that time, the *News* adds, hundreds of tons have been taken out, in which abundance of gold is plainly perceptible, and we have no doubt it will yield $1 000 to the ton of rock.

Mr. STONES, of Mountain City, called upon us on Thursday last. From him we learn that the mines in that vicinity are paying largely as ever. From HENDERSON & GARDLEY'S claim on the Gregory lead, a single pan of dirt taken out on Tuesday evening last, yielded 40 pennyweights of gold, and the hard quartz in the same pan was estimated to contain between 5 and 10 pennyweights, worth 90 cents to the pennyweight.

FROM UTAH.

Assassination of an Army Sergeant in Salt Lake City—General Alarm—Petition of the Citizens for the Army—General News.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Again we have tidings of assassination. On the 10th inst., Sergeant PIKE, with several soldiers as witnesses, obedient to summons directed to him from the United States Court, arrived in this city to answer to an indictment found by the Grand Jury for assault upon HOWARD SPENCER during last Winter. The occurrence took place upon a Government reserve or herd ground. PIKE and his party, on their arrival here, put up at the Salt Lake House, and demeaned themselves as gentlemen. Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, whilst standing on the side-walk, in front of his hotel conversing with several friends, a man approached him and inquired "if he was PIKE," and, at the same time, placed a pistol at his side and fired, fleeing instantly. PIKE jumped in the air, reeled to the building, and asked to be carried to his room. Before the surrounding parties comprehended the mischief done, so great was the surprise, the would-be murderer had gained the opposite side of the street before his bloody design was realized. Full three hundred people were in sight. Those nearest gave chase. One soldier, the first to apprehend the worst, had his pistol leveled upon the assassin ere he crossed the street, but obedient to his commanding officer, who thought it a personal matter with him, drew off. The criminal was chased across lots for two or three blocks, then lost, and is supposed to have mounted a horse prepared previously by himself or friends. Several policemen were on the opposite side of the street at the time of the occurrence, but were tardy in action and pursuit. The ball struck the handle of PIKE'S body knife, entered his right side, broke a rib, passed through a lung, and was taken out on the opposite side. The aforesaid SPENCER is said to be the person who shot him.

An express was immediately dispatched to Gen. JOHNSTON, by the officers present in the city, and it is probable that by 1 o'clock to-day we shall have a military force in this city. So inactive is the Governor that the American citizens here sojourning, look only to Gen. JOHNSTON for a protection of their rights and the promotion of their best interests.

A short time since, when one PRICE was shot adjoining camp, a private individual called upon Gov. CUMMING, and offered him five hundred dollars for his apprehension, and wished his Excellency to make what addition he thought proper, and thus influence his capture; but he could not or would not acquiesce in the proposal. So the depredator, like all his predecessors and successors, went scot free.

Much alarm is created by these recent high-handed, open and defiant assassinations. The following is a copy of a petition in circulation, yesterday, and signed by most of the prominent Gentiles in the place:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11, 1859.

To Gen. A. S. Johnston, Commanding the Department of Utah:

SIR: We, the undersigned, residents of Great Salt Lake City, represent to you, General, that our lives are in peril every moment in this city. Within the last few days two of our people have been shot down in the streets. One of them had a suit depending against BRIGHAM and other leading Mormons; the other was a soldier of your army, who was in the city to answer an indictment preferred by a Mormon jury, for ejecting a Mormon trespasser from a military reserve. Outrages are constantly occurring.

We are citizens of the United States and entitled to its protection. We claim that protection from you, the General commanding the military force in this Territory.

What your instructions from the Government may be it is not for us to know, but we feel assured that, with or without instructions, and by an inherent power, inseperable from your position as a military commander, you can extend to us the protection for which we ask. We believe that bands of murderers and assassins, organized, controlled and directed by the Mormon leaders are kept ready and in waiting to take our lives whenever they shall think fit to do so. We are not afraid, but we feel unsafe, and we earnestly request you, as well on our own account as on account of your soldiers and officers, whom we have to protect here at the peril of our lives, to station immediately in this city a military force adequate to our protection.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

From this you can judge of the state of feeling existing here at present; what the result will be we cannot foretell. Either peace or war will not surprise us. Crime runs riot throughout the Territory, and is beyond the power of United States officers to check, as witnesses when brought to the stand know nothing.

The United States Court is still in session. Business is progressing. A detachment of dragoons passed through the city the other day for the Indian country, on the north route, where the recent depredations were committed. A. B.

California Emigrants Killed.

The *Valley Tan* publishes the following letter from Superintendent FORNEY, relative to the murder of California emigrants on the Plains:

T. Adams, Esq., Editor of "Valley Tan":

DEAR SIR: I returned this morning from a visit to Brigham City, sixty miles north, where I have been to obtain information in relation to the rumored massacre of a portion or whole of an emigrant train at or near the Goose Creek Mountains.

Last Monday evening I received an express from Judge SMITH, of Brigham City, informing me that there were reasons for believing that a California emigrant train had been attacked, and a portion killed by the Indians.

I arrived at Brigham City last Saturday morning, and during Saturday and Sunday succeeded in getting reliable information in addition to the information received here, by the inclosed statement of Messrs. SHOOHAM and ALLY, that six men and one woman were killed, and six men, one woman and a little girl wounded—some of the men mortally.

The emigrants were attacked in a canon on Sublette's cut-off, about fifteen miles from Raft river, Oregon State. The Indians are presumed to have taken the money and property indicated in the inclosed statement. The Indians engaged in this terrible affair are Bannacks, of Oregon, and fifteen to twenty Snoshonees, belonging to several bands usually roaming in the vicinity of Willow Creek, Brigham City and Cache, Malard and Bear river valleys, in the northern portion of my superintendency. A portion of the property taken, was brought to the northern settlements by the Indians and attempted to be sold; none of the citizens purchased any, although offered for much less than its worth. Several passing emigrants bought portions of the property.

Those bands of Indians, some of whose numbers were engaged in the murder, left the northern part of the Territory two days before my arrival there.

Before I left the city I made a requisition through Gov. CUMMING, to Gen. JOHNSTON for a small military force. A company of dragoons will be in or near this city this evening, for the northern part of the Territory.

I will permit no person or persons to have any communication with those bands of Indians who harbor the guilty persons, until the guilty are given up for punishment. I most certainly will punish to the utmost extremity of the law, all persons who shall sell, give, take or buy anything whatever from those bands of Shoshonees, until such as are engaged in the massacre are delivered up by the Chiefs.

Yours truly,
JAMES FORNEY,
Superintendant of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Heber Kimball Getting Violent.

The *Valley Tan*, Aug. 10, publishes a report of HEBER C. KIMBALL'S last harangue before the Saints. That worthy apostle expressed himself somewhat strongly, as follows:

Send on your armies: they can do no harm. God will look after the welfare of this people, and shield them from all injury. Let your armies do their best—their "*purtiest*"—they can't effect anything.

I respect officials who will perform their official duties as they should, and leave the Mormon people alone; but how can I respect my enemies? How can I respect a Judge who does his best to injure innocent people? I know what they want: they want to nab BRIGHAM YOUNG and then they want me and others. They will nab him, too, when God wants them to; but God won't let them nab him, and they can't nab me. [Laughter.] I fear them about as much as a pis-ant; not quite so much, either, for a pis-ant will bite my leg once in a while. I am the son of a revolutionary sire, who struggled for the liberty of this country, and am going to have religious freedom. I have always observed the laws, and mean to be protected by them in my religious belief the same as the people of New-England are. As they treat us they will be treated. The United States will see something worse than we ever saw before fifteen years—see it from the head of the government down. Famine upon famine, mob after mob, civil discord from one end of the country to the other, terrible whirlwinds, and swift destruction will be their certain doom.

This country has done some big fighting, but it can't beat Mormonism. There are 4,000 elders in foreign lands preaching Mormonism—nearly all foreigners. There are 40, or 50, or 60 organized quorums of Seventies. Suppose they kill all the members of this church but an elder. From that small seed our principles would again be given to the world, and our cause prosper like the Canada thistle. When they persecute us, it is like breaking a mustard stalk—the stroke only causes an increase, by more thoroughly scattering the seeds.

Speaking of thistles reminds me of a bright idea of GARDLEY'S. He thought it would be a wise notion to sow Canada thistles all along the plains, between here and the States, to feed stock upon. Why that would kill all the cattle with the bloody murrain, and prick us to death. So much for GARDLEY'S judgment. What a fruitful imagination he must have! He is the greatest liar on the face of the earth. Way, bless your souls, he is the father of all liars. He will go to hell, and be the father of liars there. Amen. ["Amen" sounding throughout the congregation.]

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Fifth Annual Fair, under the auspices of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, will be held at Elizabeth from the 13th to the 16th inst. With a view of testing the qualities of the blood-horses offered for exhibition, the Committee of the City of Elizabeth offer premiums of $150, in addition to the awards provided by the Society, distributed as follows: $50 for the best trotting single horse or mare; $50 for the best pair of matched horses; and $50 for the fastest trotting stallion. A neat race course of half a mile has been constructed on the Fair grounds.

POLITICAL.

Americanism in Maryland.

The Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS addressed an American Mass Meeting at Baltimore on Monday evening. He began by returning thanks to his friends of the Fourth Congressional District for having placed him a third time in nomination for Congress, reviewed the past history of the American Party, denounced the Administration, and spoke as follows of the position of his own State:

"If the South cannot vote with the conservative element of the North, then the Government cannot stand. In every measure in which Maryland was interested the conservative vote of the North was with her. What has the Democratic vote done for the City of Baltimore? They voted against your Court-house and post office, and the President vetoed the bills; the conservative men of the North stood by the three votes of the Maryland delegation, and voted with them over the veto of the President.

Maryland is a Slave State, but also a Free State. We are a commercial and a manufacturing State, and being so, are identified with northern States—the conservative element of the North votes with us. We find that Maryland is supported by the Opposition of the North, and that her throat is cut by the Democrats of the South. The interests of Maryland are safer in the hands of the conservative element of the North than in the hands of southern fire-eaters—the tools of the Northern Democrats."

The Stoppage of Political Documents at Washington.

The Washington *States*, Sept. 6, has the following paragraph concerning the recent detention of political documents at the Washington Post-office:

"No little excitement was produced on Friday last among a Republican political club of this city, caused by a notification from Postmaster JONES that their documents, franked by the Hon. John COVODE, of Pennsylvania, could not go through the Post-office, because it was suspected that he did not write the frank himself. Mr. COVODE went to the office and acknowledged the frank, but the documents were refused, and he then appealed to the Department, which subsequently decided that the Republican documents could not go, because some of them were admitted to have been franked by a clerk. It is understood that the Republicans have precedents, which they intend to present to the Department, thus making this ruling now somewhat inconsistent. They ascribe the whole of it to a political opponent now in Washington.

The *Constitution*, of the 6th, publishes an explanatory card from the Postmaster at Washington, which defines the authority under which he acted:

CITY POST-OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1859

SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether a person exercising the franking privilege, in virtue of his office, can authorize another person to sign his name on letters and printed matter, to be transmitted by mail free of postage, I have to say that no such power exists under the law by which the person enjoying this privilege can delegate it to another. In confirmation of this construction of the post office law, I find that Postmaster-General Campbell, in 1856, had a similar inquiry propounded to him by a Senator of the United States, when he made the following reply: "In answer to your note of this morning, I have to inform you that I have no power, under the law, to authorize any gentleman possessing the franking privilege to employ another person to frank for him. Please refer to the 28th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1825." The opinion of Judge Campbell having been concurred in by the present Postmaster General, you will perceive that it is my imperative duty to see that no letters or printed matter be transmitted by mail from this office free, unless they bear the signature in the handwriting of the party exercising the franking privilege.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM JONES, Postmaster.

Senator Douglas at the South.

The Richmond *Enquirer* still devotes itself to Mr. DOUGLAS, criticising his paper on Popular Sovereignty in successive chapters, and liking him less and less. It concludes its latest attack as follows:

"Enough for the present. But we have much more to say about this very flimsy essay, which we regret to recognize as emanating from the pen of an American statesman. We will not desist entirely until we have shown it up in every phase of the weakness of its fallacy."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* has a review three columns in length, the substance of which is comprised in a paragraph:

"We have read this essay with care, and with every disposition to do justice to its author. We have been forced to the conclusion that Judge DOUGLAS is the advocate of Territorial or so called Squatter Sovereignty. It is hardly necessary to add that this doctrine is not to be found in the Cincinnati Platform; and that it can never meet the approval of the National Democracy, much less of the Democracy of the Slaveholding States."

Political Items.

Mr. GIDDINGS is peppering TOM CORWIN with a battery of small shot. His latest letter, the third or fourth of the series, is addressed to SAMUEL PLUMB, of Oberlin, and appears in the Ashtabula *Sentinel*. Mr. GIDDINGS reiterates his conviction that Mr. CORWIN'S stump speeches do not reflect the sentiments of the Republican Party, and adds:

"I have no regrets that Mr. CORWIN has taken this position. It will serve to develop the real issue—the only issue now pending before the people of our nation. Neither you nor myself are laboring for party. Our Republicanism is based upon principle. I would be as willing to see S. A. DOUGLAS elected President as any other man who maintains his doctrines. Indeed, if the inherent rights of a man are to be denied by our Government, I prefer it should be done by men elected against my will, rather than by those for whose elevation I have toiled. But we are all aware that some politicians think it better for men of conflicting views to unite in the election, and when the offices are obtained, permit the party to disband, than to attempt to carry an election by the power of moral truth. I am unwilling to encourage any such policy. I regard truth and justice as attributes of Deity. Like their author, they are omnipotent; and the highest statesmanship, the highest policy, consists in a clear, distinct and unyielding avowal of truth."

Gov. MORRELL, of Maine, has challenged his opponent, the Hon. MANASSEH H. SMITH, to meet him in public discussions in different counties in the State; but Mr. SMITH declines in consequence of the dangerous illness of a member of his family. A subsequent request for a single meeting was likewise declined by Mr. SMITH, who adds an expression of his doubts whether "these intellectual gladiatorial contests are ever productive of beneficial results."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the Hon. WM. M. COREY, (Democrat,) of that city, has made a formal proposition to Senator DOUGLAS to discuss with him his doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Pike's Opera House is named as the place of meeting.

The Athens (Ga.) *Southern Banner* recommends the renomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE. It declares that his Administration was "purely constitutional and unexceptionable."

The Worcester (Mass.) *Transcript* thinks that if the Hon. B. F. BUTLER is nominated by the Democrats for Governor, he and Gov. BANKS will take the stump together, and thus enliven the campaign.

The Americans of Ohio are to meet in State Convention at Zanesville on Tuesday, Sept. 20. A complete State ticket is to be nominated, and delegates to the National Convention appointed.

ANTI-RENT DISTURBANCE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Another anti-rent difficulty occurred in Columbia county, in this State, on Tuesday, August 30. The Deputy Sheriff, with a posse, proceeded to a house in Taghkanic, occupied by one PETER FISKLE, who had dispossessed a man named MALLORY. FISKLE had previously been ejected from this house, and MALLORY was placed in possession. In the temporary absence of the latter, FISKLE, heading a party of men, broke into the premises and ejected MALLORY'S family. Matters remained in this way for several days, when the Sheriff's posse proceeded to expel FISKLE a second time. He had collected a party and fortified himself in the house. The doors were broken in, and the rest of the scene is described by the Hudson *Star* as follows:

ALLEN MAHEW was the first to open the chamber door, and as he did so he received a tremendous blow upon his forehead and nose from a bed-post, in the hands of PETER FISKLE. Mr. MALLORY, HENRY BASHFORD and HENRY COONS, rushed up stairs by another passage, when they were met by FISKLE, and BASHFORD being ahead, was by FISKLE struck over the eye. MALLORY alleges that FISKLE then made a pass at him with the club, when he (MALLORY) fired upon him with a pistol. FISKLE screamed loudly, and threw his club at Sheriff DECKER, who had just appeared at the head of the stairs. The Sheriff parried off the missile, but in the movement his light was extinguished, and during the darkness FISKLE sprang down the stairway, and thence out of the window, and escaped. Before getting clear of the house he received another pistol shot from some one of the party below. He was subsequently captured, and is now in jail.

Army News.

Col. FAUNTLEROY, of the Dragoons, has been ordered to duty in New Mexico, where his rank makes him the commander of the military department of New-Mexico in the absence of Gen. GARLAND, now an invalid.

Brevet Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, commanding the Department of the East, is to proceed to make an inspection of Fort Adams, R. I., and of Fort Independence, Mass.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH, First Dragoons, is to accompany the recruits to be sent on the 20th of October next to the Department of Oregon.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—The Toronto *Colonist* says that the Provincial Government has issued a proclamation regulating the holding of a Circuit Court at Amhet Harbor, in the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence. These Islands have been much neglected, to the great dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, who were disposed to look to New-Brunswick for the encouragement and sympathy which they failed to receive at the hands of Canada. The effect of the present policy will be to secure to Canada the permanent possession of this key to a vast series of fisheries, extending from the Bay of Chaleur, on the south, to Hudson's Bay on the north, including the coast of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all its tributaries on the west. The Magdalen Islands possess a population of about 3,000 souls.

Convention of the New-York Dentists.

A number of Dentists practising in this State were convoked by public call Tuesday, and met at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of organizing a State Dental Association. Dr. BURROWS was chosen for temporary Chairman, and Dr. PERRIN for Secretary.

The roll having been called, the Convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Dr. CLARK.
Recording Secretary—Dr. G. W. Perine.
Treasurer—Dr. J. G. Ambler.

A communication from Dr. A. WESTCOTT, of Syracuse, was then read. The Doctor approved of forming an association, such as that contemplated in the call for the Convention. He expressed his conviction of the benefits that must result to the profession by associate efforts on the part of the members, in promoting exchange of thought, either verbally or in writing, by which the interests of science could be advanced, and empiricism put down. He was for making a marked distinction between the skilful dentist and the bungling tooth-smith, hardly whitewashed with decency. He was in favor of a present temporary organization, to give way hereafter to a "New York Dental Institute." The Doctor entered into an elaborate explanation of the plan on which he would have the Institution organized and carried on. The Institute should have the power of conferring the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery—the degree to be open to every one, whether he received his medical education in a college or a mad-house. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks was passed in favor of the writer.

Mr. ROGERS then moved a resolution declaring that it was expedient to establish a New York State Dental Association. He did not think it would be a proper course to apply to the Legislature for a Charter for an Institute, which should have the power of deciding who should have diplomas as no dentist would submit his claim to such a Board. He thought they ought first to establish the Association, which should determine on the qualifications of membership; the Association could then apply for a Charter, and have the Institute under its own control.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

On motion of Dr. MCELROY, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of five to decide on the organization of the Association: Drs. FRANKLIN, ROGERS, HURD, MCELROY and FULLER.

On motion, it was resolved to extend a cordial invitation to members of the profession from other States, to coöperate with the Convention in the formation of the Society.

Dr. CLARK was of opinion that some stringent clause should be introduced into the Constitution in respect to professional etiquette. There were certain dentists who certainly had not the interest of the profession at heart—men who advertised to make full sets of teeth for $5, $10 and $15, and assumed, in such advertisements, to be superior to other dentists. Now, such dentists had an undoubted right to advertise, if they chose, but he was against their doing so as members of this or any other organization with which he was connected, as such conduct tended to lower the profession.

The Secretary read an article from the New-York *Dental Journal*, on "Cheap Dentistry, and its Tendencies," showing that the effect of cheapness was to deteriorate from the skill of the dentist.

Dr. CLARK said he sometimes worked for nothing out of charity, among his poor patients. He told an anecdote of a patient who had been asked by another dentist why he worked so cheap. "Why," replied the person interrogated, "I took every cent the man had. What more would you have?" [Laughter.] He was not opposed to cheap dentistry, so much as to the pictorial advertisement system, which tended to degrade the profession.

Dr. ROBERTS thought it better to leave all allusion to prices out of the constitution. For his part he would rather fill a tooth for a dollar than starve. He did not think a man should be called a quack because he worked cheap, or because he advertised. Now, all country dentists advertise.

Dr. CLARK—Do they advertise prices?

Dr. ROBERTS—They advertise their business.

Dr. CLARK—That's right enough.

Dr. ROBERTS—But there are some dentists who consider it quackery to advertise at all.

Dr. CLARK—All I complain of is that some dentists advertise their prices, to the injury of other dentists.

The articles of the constitution were still under discussion when the Committee took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock some thirty gentlemen had assembled, and, soon after, the proceedings were resumed.

The report previously presented by the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution, was, on motion of Dr. ROGERS, who framed it, allowed to be withdrawn, and another, substantially the same, substituted. Each section was read and passed upon—the three first being adopted collectively.

In reply to the question of a gentleman who said he had not been present at the forenoon session,

The President stated that every dentist in regular standing had a right to vote.

Much discussion was evoked on the section providing that the standing officers of the Association shall constitute a Board to which shall be referred all applications for membership.

Much time was subsequently consumed in arguing questions of parliamentary law.

The Constitution, as presented, was adopted in its entirety, and without modification.

When the Convention came to consider the necessity of defraying the expenses incurred, a long debate took place upon the question of membership, the difficulty being whether, before having chosen officers for the Association, the gentlemen present were made members inchoate by paving the initiation fee exacted by the Constitution, and by signing that document. Eventually the matter was settled and the money paid.

The Constitution provides that the organization shall be called the "New-York State Dental Association;" that it shall have certain permanent officers; that the officers shall together constitute a Board of Managers, to which all claims against the Association and all application for membership shall be referred, but the action or non action of this Board may be overruled by a major vote of the Association; that any dentist of this State in good standing, who shall be approved by the Board of Managers and by a vote of the Association, may become a member by subscribing to the Constitution and complying with its requirements; that each member shall pay an initiation fee of two dollars, and such tax, not exceeding five dollars yearly, as may be legally imposed; that a refusal or neglect to pay upon reasonable notice shall forfeit membership; that the Association shall not assume to decide upon the merits of any dental material, instrument, theory or mode of practice, that may be in dispute among its members, and that dentists residing in other States may be admitted to honorary membership.

The following permanent officers were elected:

President—Dr. A. WESTCOTT, Syracuse.
First Vice-President—Dr. John Allen, New York.
Second Vice-President—Dr. C. W. Harvey, Buffalo.
Recording Secretary—Dr. G. H. Perine, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. Clark, Poughkeepsie.
Treasurer—Dr. W. B. Hurd, Williamsburg.

This list of officers having been chosen, a vote of thanks was passed to the Press, and, having transacted some further business, adjourned at midnight.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

The Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company vs. Allen Schaack.—The order to show cause why this case should not be dismissed, on the ground that the plaintiff is a foreign corporation, and has commenced this suit without having filed the usual bonds with the Clerk of the County, was now returnable, but as Judge Edmonds, senior counsel for the plaintiff, could not be found after the notice was served on Mr. Sherwood, associate counsel, the matter was laid over until Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

Judge DAVIES incidentally stated that it was his opinion that the plaintiffs were not properly in Court until they came in in the usual and regular way, by filing security, as required by law.

Edward C. Boughton and Cetos R. Randall vs. W. Hildebrand.—In June last the plaintiff, Boughton, made an affidavit, upon which the order of arrest against the defendant was obtained, alleging that the firm of Boughton & Randall, of which he is a member, in the early part of March, sold to the defendant a large quantity of furs, known in the market as mink furs, amounting in value to the sum of $5,576.90, upon the defendant's representation that he was worth a large amount of property in Chicago, in real estate and other substance, equal to the sum of $30,000.

That before the furs were paid for, and after his notes for the same were due, the defendant transferred to one Stone, his son in-law, the entire property, represented to be worth $30,000, (but which they allege to be not worth more than $25,000,) and with intent to defraud the plaintiffs. The affidavit also alleged that the defendant lived in Brooklyn, and that the plaintiffs had tried to find him, and could not; he concealing himself to prevent an interview.

Soon after the defendant was arrested, and now asks to be discharged, on the ground that the statements of the plaintiff in the affidavit, were not true. The defendant also avers that the transaction was in good faith, and that the transfer of his property to his son-in-law was not to defraud the plaintiff, or any one else, but in the usual course of real estate operations. Decision reserved.

THE M'PARLEN HABEAS CORPUS—APPLICATION OF HUGH M'PARLEN.

The testimony in this case was proceeded with, and Edward C. Riley was sworn for the relator. He testified to the character of Mr. McParlen as good and peaceable; and to the contrary concerning Mrs. McParlen; William Corney testified to the same facts, and related conversations which he heard between Mr. and Mrs. McParlen, in which she used obscene language.

James W. McParlen, Mr. McParlen's brother was examined on behalf of the relator, and testified regarding the "thrashing" which he has been mentioned as giving Mrs. McParlen in previous testimony. He stated that the trouble grew out of her coming into the store in which he was a partner, and attempting to take money from a drawer; he said he hit her in the face with his hand, but was not aware that he hurt her; he a so testified that he had been taken before the Tombs Justice on account of it, by whom the complaint was dismissed.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Cropsey vs. Wm. Banks and Wright Pomeroy. Stephen A Gillespie vs. Same. Same vs. Same.—Judgment declaring that as between the assignees of Bruce McKinney, and those of Mary McKinney, the assignment of Bruce McKinney is valid, and omitting his assignee to the property taken by Banks and Pomeroy under the alleged assignment.

Reference ordered to John S. Patterson to ascertain the value of the property, and take an account of the receipts and payments on account of the same under the stipulation of the parties.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

Morris Henspel and Rachael Henspel vs. D. G. Stern, Mrs. Stern and John Cleary.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiffs on the 8th of June last, in an assault upon them committed by the defendants. The damages were laid at $500. The answer denied the assault, and alleged that the plaintiffs were the assaulting party, averring that they, the defendants, did only sufficient battling to protect themselves from the violence of the plaintiffs. It appears from the evidence that the parties occupied adjoining premises on Eighth-avenue, about the number 549; that the plaintiff kept a cap store and the defendant a dry goods store; that the plaintiff was hanging his caps out as a sign for his business, when the defendants told him he had no right to so display his goods and shade the walks; plaintiff rejoined that he had, when words ensued, blows followed, and a "free fight" resulted, and the plaintiff and his wife came out second best, getting thoroughly bruised and bloody by the conflict. Both parties allege that they are the innocents, and each that the other was the invader. It also appears that John Chorz, the clerk of the defendant was a scientific bruiser, and aided his employer as much in the *melée* as in selling goods.

The case was submitted to the jury, who at a late hour were still out.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

There were no trials, yesterday, in this Court. The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, which will result, probably, in a heavy session to-day.

Thomas Hutchings, on Aug. 6, snatched a purse, containing $50, from Mrs. Barculo, of Poughkeepsie, who was walking up Sixth-avenue. He pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

William Baxter, a half-breed Indian boy, pleaded guilty to an assault on Ann Hicks, on the 19th July. George Copway, *alias* Kah-ge-gah-gah-bow, the Indian Chief, promised to send him to Canada, and the Court suspended judgment.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, 1859.

Beef cattle have come in much more freely than had been calculated upon by brokers and others. Many of the brokers, incited by the fact that near 5,000 bullocks were readily sold last week, and by the prospect of a short supply this week, went out upon the leading lines of conveyance and bought up many of the droves coming in at pretty round rates; but, as the event proved, they missed the mark. The summary from all the yards, given below, shows 253 head less than last week, but the deficiency in numbers was fully made up by the better quality and weights of those here to-day. It is not safe at this season to predict the supply from the telegraphic reports of cattle on the way from the West, as there is now a large stock of cattle in eastern New-York ready to be rushed in on short notice, and more frequent arrivals from the South may be looked for. By considerable concession in prices towards the close of the market, all the cattle received were disposed of this evening, leaving the yards clear; but butchers are well supplied, and there will hardly be a market for 4,600 to 5,000 next week, except at a decline.....Milch cows have come in about as last week, and a little livelier demand has slightly improved the selling rates, but this improvement would give way under a very small increase in the current supply....Veal calves are not selling quite as briskly as last week. Good animals, however, sell somewhat readily at 6½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and the best at 7c. There are not many in the yards unsold this evening....The receipts of sheep and lambs have been larger this week than we have ever before reported them for a single week. The largest number for a week, hitherto received, was reported Aug. 2, when there were 18,346; this week we have 19,426! Prices are, of course, lower by 25c @ 50c. ℔ head, than last week when only 12 423 were received. The stock remaining in the yards still unsold will nearly suffice for half of the coming week....Swine have arrived more freely, but with the cooler weather there is a larger demand and the yards are cleared out at former rates.

....The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4 611	135	699	19 426	4,790
Previous week...	4,864	132	567	12,423	2 752
Same w'k last. y'r	5,777	270	504	12,852	13,103

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 6,332 bbls. Flour; 55 bbls. Corn Meal; 18,345 bushels Wheat; 13,450 bushels Corn; 210 bushels Rye; 8 300 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Malt; 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 50@$5 56¼; and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1 374 bbls., including 995 bbls. Pots and 379 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at unchanged prices. Patent Sperm at 50c.; Pa n Sperm, 40a.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 19½c.@20½c.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet. An hracite is in modera'e demand at former quotations.

COFFEE—Has been pretty actively inquired for today, and sales have been made of 2 500 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private terms, 210 bags Laguayra, at 12c@12½c.; 184 bags low grade Laguayra on private terms; 906 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@12c.; 105 bags Gonaives at a trifle over 11¾c.; and 49 bags stained St. Domingo, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined ingot has been in request, chiefly at 22¾c.@23¾c ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet at former prices.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at an advance of about ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, including fmiddling Uplands at 11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have not been quite as active, yet prices have not varied remarkably, for the principal kinds.

DRY GOODS—The public sales of Delaines, Silks, Silk Ribbons, Shawls, &c., to-day were very well attended, and resulted on the whole favorably to the owners.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern, and 48c @52c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good demand, chiefly at $4 12½@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are heavy and drooping, including large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $15 50@$16, No. 2, at $13 50; and No. 3 at $8 75. Herring and Salmon continue inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been decidedly more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry has been animated, chiefly from the regular home trade, though, to some extent, from speculators and shippers. Holders have generally met the demand quite freely at previous rates for sound State brands, which continue rather scarce, and at somewhat easier prices for low and medium qualities of Western. Unsound Flour has been more sought after, in part to fill orders from the East. Holders are working off the stock of this description quite vigorously, hoping to relieve the trade from the depressive influence exercised by the large quantity of rejected Flour available. We have heard of sales of 17.250 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 45 for new; extra do. at $4 45@$4 75 for old, and $4 75@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Onio, at $3 95@$4 30; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 35@$5 65; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 40@$5; fancy extra do. at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Onio, shipping brands at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 3 90
Standard Superfine State	4 05@ 4 45
Extra State	4 45@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 35@ 5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 45@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 55@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand, to-day, at, however, easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1 609 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Sales have been made of 230 bbls. extra Canadian at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy at $3 75@$3 80, for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate. Prices have not varied materially to day.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request to day, and prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of 13,000 bushels, including fair new white Western, to arrive within a day or two, at $1 16@$1 18; new red State, at $1 14; good new White Kentucky, at $1 40; new Red do. on private terms; with common old and new white Kentucky at $1 15@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is in rather limited demand, yet is quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 20 000 bushels at 80c. for old mixed Western, in store; 81c. for new mixed Western, also in store, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,600 bushels. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 36c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern 30c.@35c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels old State and Canadian, within a range of from 58c.@63c., with 10.000 bushels California, on terms not disclosed. The following is a statement showing the weekly receipts of Flour, Wheat and Corn at the port of Buffalo during the past nine weeks, or since the first receipts of the new crop:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
Sept. 5	43 572	414 830	262,835
Aug. 29	30 707	142 008	64 376
Aug. 23	31.816	148 256	58,766
Aug. 16	24,263	131 975	19 976
Aug. 9	21,823	59 797	126 313
Aug. 2	14,478	68 502	131 608
July 26	15.567	120 635	258,804
July 19	15,269	69 821	24 296
July 12	22.478	46 282	77,666

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 350 bales at 11¾c ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River at 65c. @70c., for shipment, and 75c.@87½c., for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is inactive; prices are unaltered.

HIDES—Are in fair request at buoyant prices; Prime Buenos Ayres, 26¾c.@27c.; Rio Grande, 24½c.@26c.; California, 23½c.@24c.; Orinoco, 21c.; Central American, 21¾c.@22½c.; Porto Cabello, 22c. @23c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 225,723, against 60,140 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including New, 14c.@18c.; crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; and Old, 3½c @7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been less sought after, to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 65 ₱ M.

LEAD—Has been partially neglected, to-day. Quotations are unaltered.

LEATHER—Sole is attracting rather more attention, at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, per bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, 25c.; and 90 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, 18c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions to-day have not been important in Resin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. We have heard of sales of 575 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45c.@ 50c.; Refined Whale, 54c @60c.; Linseed Oil, 58c.@ 59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 87c.@95c.; Red Oil, 50c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05, ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$4 ₱ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.@9¾c.; Tallow Oil, 10c ₱ lb. In New-Bedford during the week ending Sept. 5, sales were reported of 3,410 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 25@ $1 27; 2,110 bbls. Crude Whale at 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sp., bbls.	Wh., bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 5, '59	74,198	184 479	1,770,700
Same time last year	63,722	224,254	1,975,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining; sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $14 85@$15 for Mess, here; $14 75 for (500 bbls.) Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 60 days; and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8¾c.@ 9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is improving. Sales today 670 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues heavy and drooping; sales 145 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 50@$7 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$5 87 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Onio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 180 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather better request at former rates.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Timothy is salable and firm, mainly at $2 50@ $2 87½ ₱ bushel. In Boston, sales have been made of 5,669 bags and 5,400 pockets Calcutta Linseed, at $1 55 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 250 boxes Castile at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive at old prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, with sales of 1,150 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c., and 147 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 12,500 lbs., chiefly at 10½c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was well attended, and with a fair degree of activity in the competition for the lots offered, about previous prices were realized.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf finds ready buyers at former rates. Manufactured is attracting more attention at uniform prices. Sales in August, 24,047 pkgs., in 1859, and 26,538 pkgs. in 1858. Stock Sept. 1, 53,185 pkgs. in 1859, and 34,667 pkgs. in 1858.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at full quotations.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@26¾c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7 32d. ₱ lb.; 130 tcs. Beef, at 2s.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 37s. 6d., and 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. For London, there were engaged 100 hhds. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. 3d. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton, with 100 boxes Extract of Logwood, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,666 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, 3½d.; ship *Henry Brigham*, 1,068 tons to San Francisco, about $14,500; bark *Lucy A. Nickels*, 523 tons, to Melbourne, $9 000; a brig, 300 tons, from Vera Cruz to New-York, Old Iron, $6; a schooner, 172 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; one, 120 tons, same voyage, $1,000; a bark, 395 tons, to a West India port, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,050; a schooner, 112 tons, to Matanzas, $1,100; one, 89 tons, to St. Kitts, Baracoa and back, $800; a bark, 400 tons, to Turk's Island and back, salt, 10c.; a bark to Buenos Ayres, and a schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Madeira, on terms we did not learn.

PERSONAL.

A Philadelphia magistrate has held to bail one Capt. E W. Powers, of the second brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who assaulted his commanding officer, Gen. Jno. D. Miles. Powers, it appears, told the General that he was "a contemptible puppy," and the General retorted, whereupon the Captain hit him, and a grand fight followed. The Captain gave bail in the sum of $1 000, and then turned about to sue out a writ against Gen Miles, for assault and battery, under the following aggravated circumstances: "On the after noon of the 23d Aug., I was with four gentlemen, and met Miles, who walked up to me, and applied an expression such as 'that thing' indirectly. He said he did not want to know me and called me Irish loafer. I spat at him, and he struck me, and in the fight that ensued, he bit my wrist." The Court instantly held the General to bail in the sum of $6,000, to answer this complaint. And so the affair ended, for the present.

The Boston artists are busy. The Boston *Post* says that Mr. Ames has finished his portrait of Rufus Choate; Mr. Ball has finished a model in clay of the same gentleman, and Mr. Brackett also has a bust of him under way. Mr. Young has several fine portraits in progress; Mr. Ransom has some ideal portraits in hand; Miss Foley is cutting cameos; and at a show-room are a composition of "Italian Ruins," by Sontag; a Marine Piece by Bradford, and a statue of Horace Mann by Carew.

Superintendent Rucker, of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, had an unexpected compliment paid him last week. He had gone on the Michigan Southern Railroad in order to see for himself what prospects there were for a speedy termination of the difficulties on that road. The "strikers" put him on a separate locomotive, and started him homeward, carefully excluding the officers of their own road.

Mr. Graham, editor of the Moline (Ill.) *Independent*, was nearly strangled in the street, a few days since, by a man named Mead, whom he had attacked in his paper. Mead was removed before any damage had been inflicted, but, on the same day, Mr. Graham was again attacked by a son of Mead, who attempted to stab him. The offending parties have been arrested.

Quebec papers notice the fact that Mr. Freshman, late Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in that city, was formally admitted into the Methodist Church a few days since, with his entire family of seven persons. An immense audience assembled to witness the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Cook preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Narcissa B. Coffin, of Nantucket, a well-known minister of the Society of Friends, was in Beverly, Mass., on the 22d August. She had just returned from Vermont and Upper New-York, where she had been engaged in visiting prisons, houses of bad repute and almshouses.

At the recent Commencement of Madison University, the following honorary degrees were conferred: D. D. upon the Revs. Daniel C. Eddy, of Boston; John M. Richards, of Philadelphia; and C. P. Sheldon, of Troy; A. M. upon James E. Hadnett, of this city, and Samuel Williams, of the Utica *Herald*.

Dr. Samuel Choppin, one of the parties severely wounded in the late medical affray at the Charity Hospital in New-Orleans, is recovering from the injuries received at the hands of Dr. Foster. The latter has given bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial.

Of the proposed monument to Thomas H. Benton, in St. Louis, the *Republican* of that city says: "It was once proposed, we think, and perhaps steps were taken to carry it out, but it has lingered so long that it seems necessary to remind his personal and political friends of the fact."

Busts of Cicero and Agrippiani, and a statue of Apollo, all in bronze, were found last month in removing some earth for a road near Pompeii, and were placed in the museum at Naples.

The Hon. Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, this Fall.

The Princes Menschikoff (father and son) are in Paris.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.

THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,

L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS,

We have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARREN'S
AND
WAMSUTTA'S,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

CARD.

As the season for FALL CLOTHING is approaching, we would remind those about purchasing for their own use that we have a very large and desirable assortment, and are making daily additions to our stock.

We have taken unusual pains in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT, and employ the best cutters to be found.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is largely stocked with piece goods.

Our great and favorable reputation for BOYS' CLOTHING, for BOYS of all ages—from three years to manhood—will be fully sustained by the assortment we are prepared to display this season.

We have an unusually large assortment of Boys' Furnishing Goods.

BOYS' SCHOOL UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, bet. Canal and Grand sts.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well made Stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western Trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY,
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for he Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A superb selection of
NEW SILKS
and RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
of the very latest styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

COTTON YARN, COTTON YARN—BLEACHed and Colored, of various Nos. Wick, twines, Carpet Warp, Shoe Thread, Chandler's Wick, 3 4 and 5 threads, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, very heavy, sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Cap makers, clothiers and furriers, and all those in the habit of using any of the above goods, are respectfully invited to call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND WOven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 248 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, BEST IN THE MARket; 12-springs, $1 31; 14-springs, $1 50, and 17-springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-springs at $8 per dozen; 12-springs, $11, and 14 springs at $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED WHITE COTTON HOSE—Goods for men's and boys' wear. Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family by a professed cook; she understands all kinds of English and French cooking, boning, larding, all kinds of made dishes, jellies, creams, and is an excellent pastry cook. The most unexceptionable City references can be given from some of the best families in the City—none others need apply. Call for one week at No. 122 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of the most experienced and reliable female servants of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing—especially first-class cooks, waiters and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters, and up stairs servants, accustomed to serve the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Call at No 46 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts. Has no objection to living in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor front room, between Prince and Spring sts., City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No. 165 1st-av., corner of 7th-st., 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELligent young woman a situation as chambermaid; is perfectly capable of discharging the duties satisfactorily; has no objections to travel with a lady as seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 829 Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 36 13th st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 68 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands pastry, jellies of all kinds, orange, also creams and ices; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear, first floor. Has good City references.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation; has lived with Spanish, French and American families of the highest standing; can do nice work, make the best of pastry and preserves of all kinds; a steady place and a good family more an object than high wages. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant; has good reference, and can be seen, for two days, in the Millinery Store, No. 311½ 2d-av, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK. Perfectly understands her business—meats soups, sauce and confectionary. Best of city reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 258 West 26th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; can refer to some of the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITUation in a small private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, at No. 156 East 24th-st., 4th floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business; is an excellent baker, wishes a situation in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No 184 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; also, by one, as chamermaid and waitress, or waitress only. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESPECTable young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is also a good baker; knows her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at office, No. 302 9th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family. She understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has five years' recommendations from her last employer. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a first-class private family. Best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 10th-st., between Bleecker and Hudson, room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has no objection to travel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch cook a situation; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, &c.; is a beautiful baker of bread, cake and pies; is also an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other to do waiting and light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 40 10th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen wants situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and sewing, and to take care of growing children; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 352 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS can embroider and make dresses. Has no objection to go South, and see to a baby. Call at No. 187 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid; has both City and country references. Call for two days at No. 172 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, who has lately landed. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 176 Madison-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; understands her business; has good reference; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 272 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. Has City reference.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 8th-st., St Mark's-place, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a first-rate colored cook; both well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 90 West 28th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate laundress, and can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; has the best City reference. Apply at No 200 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Swiss woman, as housekeeper. Address E. C. BAILEY, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to travel with a lady, or as nurse and to take charge of a child; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 4th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS maker wishes to go out by the day or week; she perfectly understands her business. Also, an English woman as first rate nurse; can cut and fit children's dresses. City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6-av., 2 pair stairs.

BOOKHAM.—SERVANTS WANTED.—CHAS. BOOKHAM, late of Grand-st., has no connection who ever with the Servants' Institute and Home, so called. His only office is at No. 69 East 13th-st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSED COOK, AN infant's nurse, an English waiter, and other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 69 East 13th st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all sorts of pastry, biscuit, meat, jellies, soups, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and nurse; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; both would do general housework separately; understand their business perfectly, as references can certify; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, INTELligent, obliging girl, who has the best of reference from her last place, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 463½ East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE, English Protestant young man, a situation as coachman gardener or groom, understands the entire charge and management of horses, and is a good gardener; no objections to country; also, a situation by a Protestant young man as coachman and gardener, and farming generally; is willing to milk cows, and both have best of references; wages moderate for the Winter. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous of employing him will address G. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman who has had long experience in care and management of horses. Can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note addressed to A. R., at Mr. Lowry's Saddlery, No 832 Broadway, will be punctually attended to, or he can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock any day for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man and wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows, and work inside if required; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; have the best of reference from last employer; terms moderate. Address, for three days, F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good steady driver, &c.; or would take a situation as gardener; would take the entire charge of the last place mentioned; has the best of recommendations from City and country, or can have an interview with his last employer, if required. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who fully understands his business in all its different departments; hot and cold vineries well understands the laying out of new grounds and the planting of fruit trees and shrubberies. City reference for the last five years. Address M. F., gardener, Brooklyn Post-office, or at Prof. Mapes', No. 132 Nassau st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; his wife is a first rate laundress and chambermaid and a good plain cook. Both are trustworthy persons, and have the best of references. Address E. O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house by a steady, competent man; or would take charge of an invalid gentleman; has the best reference in both capacities; in the latter he will be recommended by a deceased gentleman's family physician. Terms moderate for City or country. Call or address THOMAS, all this week, at No. 38 West 13th st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED YOUNG man wants a situation as groom and coachman; no person understands his business better; he is respectful in his manners, good appearance, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. Has a year and seven months' reference from his last place. No objection to distance or locality. Call at No. 179 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; has good recommendations; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from the country wishes a situation as porter in a store; has no objection to make himself useful can read and write. Can give good recommendation as to character for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D S, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Address Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom, carman, porter or fireman in a hotel; is not afraid of hard work; knows the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver; best of City references from the last two places. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, and is a good waiter if required; has lately arrived from the old country; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; lived five years in his last place. Address W. G., Box No. 194 *

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—House and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—Carnival of Venice—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hubert the Foundling—Jocko—Italian Brigands—Michael Erle.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—Magic Trumpet—Ben, the Boatswain.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Michael Erle—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, pursuant to previous announcement, and after the usual preliminary proceedings nominated the following candidates for State Officers:

Secretary of State—Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga.
Comptroller—Robert Denniston, of Orange.
Attorney-General—Charles G. Meyers, of St. Lawrence.
State Engineer—Orville W. Story, of Alleghany.
Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie.
Canal Commissioner—O. N. Chapin, of Albany.
State Prison Inspector—David P. Forest, of Schenectady.
Judge of Appeals—Henry E. Davies, of New York.

The attendance, both of delegates and outsiders, was very large—every district in the State being fully represented. The proceedings generally were characterized by harmoniousness. There was considerable discussion on the question as to whether the nominations should be made by ballot or *viva voce*, but it was finally decided that the latter should be the method. It will be observed that in making their nominations, the Republicans have declined making any effort to conciliate the American organization.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, addressed the citizens of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday afternoon in a speech of great length, on Slavery in the Territories, and the Fugitive Slave law. The speech is given in full in our columns this morning. Senator Douglas says that the Republicans in 1856 claimed for Congress the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, while the Democrats are pledged to the contrary doctrine of non-intervention by Congress and popular sovereignty in the Territories. New-Mexico and Kansas, he says, by their legislative acts, present cases which will put the advocates of these opposing principles, both North and South, to the test, New-Mexico having passed laws to protect Slavery, while Kansas has passed laws to exclude it from her territory. The Republicans are, therefore, pledged to exclude Slavery from New-Mexico, while the other side are pledged to protect Slavery in Kansas. The only course for Democracy, therefore, is to adopt the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and permit each Territory to do as it pleases. This is the substance of his speech in relation to Territorial Sovereignty; and in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves he insists that it is a duty imposed by the Constitution, and that every good citizen must be faithful to that constitutional obligation.

The Republican and American Conventions, at Trenton, New-Jersey, yesterday united upon the nomination of Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, for Governor. Mr. Olden is an old line Whig and a strong candidate.

The Tammany Hall Democrats of this City completed, last evening, their Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention, in all the districts except the fifth. There was no disturbance, and but little interest was manifested in the result. The names of the Delegates and Alternates will be found in another column.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, now fully due at Halifax, with three days later European intelligence, had not been signalized at Halifax at the time of the closing of the telegraph lines last night.

The seizure of the island of San Juan by Gen. Harney, we are informed by our Special Washington Correspondent, was entirely upon his own responsibility, and without any instructions from Washington. No doubt is entertained by the Administration that the matter will be immediately and amicably adjusted, as the question of the Oregon boundary is now with the Commissioners appointed for its determination. The action of our troops is considered of no importance as affecting the result.

Our Utah correspondence narrates another daring attempt at assassination in the streets of Salt Lake City. The victim of the assault was Sergt. Pike, of the army, who had been called to answer an indictment for an assault upon one Howard Spencer, and was shot. The Gentile citizens had prepared a petition to Gen. Johnston, declaring that their lives were in peril, and praying for military aid to suppress the disorders.

Venezuelan advices to the 11th ult. reach us by way of Ciudad Bolivar. Business at that port was utterly paralysed by the Revolution, which disturbed the entire inland country. No shipments of hides may be anticipated during the current year. The movement of the Liberal Party in the East was as successful as in the West; but evidently the news of the fall of Castro had not been received.

The Norwich bi-centennial celebration was commenced yesterday, and proved a very interesting demonstration. There were upwards of six thousand strangers present. The procession was more than a mile long, and at night the public houses were illuminated. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Buckingham, and interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Gilman, of Yale College, and the Right Rev. Bishop Lee.

The first meeting of the Board of Education, since the commencement of its summer vacation, was held last night. It was supposed that the action of the School Trustees of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, in directing the teachers under their control to abandon the reading of the Bible to their pupils, as part of the daily exercises, would be made a matter for debate. It was not so, however. The session, though a protracted one, was consumed mainly in discussions on topics of minor interest.

Cotton advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb yesterday, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour was decidedly more active, without any remarkable change in prices. Wheat and Corn were in moderate request. Barley was freely purchased. Coffee was in better demand. Sugars, Rice, Hides and Leather were inquired for. Provisions were less active. Pork was cheaper. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. We publish on the eighth page of this morning's paper a highly interesting statement of the Chicago Breadstuffs Trade, which has been forwarded to us by our correspondent two days in advance of its publication in Chicago.

The Live Stock markets have been well supplied during the week; the receipts of Sheep and Lambs exceed those of any previous week for many years. During the week ending yesterday the total number of live animals brought into the regular yards to be sold for slaughtering, reached the high figures of 29,571, to wit: 4,611 beeves; 135 Milch Cows; 609 Veal Calves; 19,426 Sheep and Lambs; and 4,790 Swine. As compared with the previous week, this is an increase of 7,003 Sheep; 2,048 Swine; 42 Veals, and a decrease of 253 Beeves. The better quality and weights of the Bullocks mark the supply of beef about the same as last week. At yesterday's general market, Beef Cattle sold about the same as last Wednesday for the same grades, the average of all sales by about ½c. ℔ lb. higher, owing to the general better quality. The supply was rather in excess of the demand, and the closing rates were slow at declining rates, but the yards were finally cleared. Milch Cows are selling at better prices, and the yards are being thinned out, but the demand is not large. Veal Calves are a trifling lower. Sheep and Lambs are in excess, and though offered 25c.@50c. ℔ head lower, the yards are abundantly stocked. Swine are in more demand, and the yards are not empty, but no advance upon last week's rates is offered. Dressed Hogs begin to arrive by the river boats.

Do the Canals Tax the Treasury?

Persistent and apparently concerted efforts are now making all over the State to convince the people that the Canals of New-York are a dead weight upon the Treasury, and that their retention by the Commonwealth will involve the necessity of direct taxation for their support. A more unfounded absurdity was never put forth by a knot of financial conspirators bent upon hoodwinking the public mind. It is not at all surprising, of course, that a party earnestly desiring to purchase the Canals should strenuously strive to cheapen them. The opposition to the Canals is purely a matter of trade, and must be expected to be managed on the principles which have governed the practice of chapmen and traffickers and peddlers time out of mind. But it is proper that the lamentable outcries of these enthusiastic hucksters should not be suffered to deafen the general ear and stun the general mind, as to drive the State into parting foolishly with a great possession, and surrendering the future of our internal commerce into the control of an enterprising clique of adventurers.

The Anti-Canal essayists, if it be proper to bestow so dignified a title upon the touters of a speculating company, assure us with wonderful confidence that the Canals, when fully enlarged, will have cost forty millions of dollars.

If, for the sake of argument, we concede the accuracy of this estimate, it may be safely asserted that the State will hold the full worth of its money in these completed works.

For the last seven years, from the year 1852 to the year 1858, both inclusive, the Canals of New-York have been forced to encounter a railway rivalry, conducted in the most unprincipled manner, and inflamed with the extremest fanaticism of competition. The property of railway shareholders in such lines as the New-York Central and the Erie, and especially in the New-York Central, has been thrown away by the Railway Directors with an utter disregard of all sound commercial economy on the effort to crush the Canals into a kind of atrophy, which might result in making them odious to the State, and so transfer them eventually at a vile price to the managers of this highly creditable scheme. Yet what have been the fruits of these seven lean years of sore conflict and confusion?

In the first place, this—that notwithstanding a singular succession of unfavorable seasons, and the perturbations caused by repeated reductions of the Canal tariff, the gross aggregate receipt of tolls amounted to $18,806,238. Now deduct from this total the necessary cost of superintendence and repairs, which on a completed canal need never exceed half a million, or let us say $600,000 per annum, and we have a net surplus accumulated in those seven years of $14,606,238—more than enough to pay interest at five *per cent.* on that entire forty million debt, which is held up as so dreadful a bug-bear by the patriotic and exceedingly disinterested persons who pine to relieve the State of such an intolerable incubus as they represent the Canals to be. In the second place, this—which neither Mr. Brockway, in his Magazine article, nor the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in its "anti-tax" editorials, has thought proper to mention; that the State, at this moment, actually owes to the Canal Fund the sum of $8,022,018 borrowed money, which, with the interest thereon, amounts to fifteen millions (or thereabouts) of dollars. This money was borrowed of the Canal Fund at different times, since 1835, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of 1836, the second section of which act solemnly pledges the faith of the State to repay the same whenever the Canal Fund shall need it. Here is a valid and subsisting claim of the Canals against the Treasury; and if the State will only refund what it has thus borrowed on call, there need be no more trouble about completing the enlargement, or about a forty million debt. Does any one inquire what the State has done with this money? About one-half of it ($4,137,602) went into what is called the General Fund—that is to say, was used from year to year in defraying the current expenses of the State Government, while the other moiety (3,854,416) was expended on account of the General Fund Debt, which means the miscellaneous indebtedness of the Treasury, and includes *three millions of dollars sunk in the New-York and Erie Railroad.*

The truth is that the Canals instead of being burdensome and unproductive, are actually at this moment better property than any railway in the State.

The Canals have not been damaged in the public estimation by notorious mismanagement. The place which they fill in our system of internal communications is one which no railway can supply, and in which they are not likely to meet the competition of new Canals. Nobody dreams of abolishing them. Were the State to be dragooned into selling them tomorrow, we should have the same men gambling in their stock, before a month was past, who now make the vast properties of the railways the sport of their speculations; and all that is required to make the public sentiment of the Commonwealth thoroughly alive to their importance is to set the facts of their history clearly and honestly forth.

The Bay Islands Once More.

From the Liverpool Albion.

An incident has just occurred which shows the conduct of the Foreign-office with respect to the preservation of British interests in Central America. The rights of Spain in the continent of America were those of conquest. The true test of conquest is permanent occupancy. Territory never occupied, never belonged to Spain. The present Republic of Central America cannot possess any better rights than the parent country, unless they can show that they have since acquired them in some way recognized by the law of nations. Thirty years ago Ruatan and Bonaca were uninhabited islands. They have since that period become occupied by British subjects, and by British subjects only, taken possession of, like any other uninhabited island, on behalf of the Queen, and form a part of her Majesty's dominions by as good a title as Vancouver's Island. About six weeks ago some Carites of the Republic of Honduras went over to the island of Bonaca to fish. The magistrate on the island put them on board the British schooner *Industry*, and sent them as prisoners to Ruatan. On their passage to Ruatan, these fishermen rose on the crew of the *Industry*, and carried the schooner into Truxillo, where the Commandant proceeded to try the Captain for interfering with the fishermen. The Captain demurred to the jurisdiction, abandoned his vessel, and reported the matter to the Superintendent at Belize. The Superintendent sent to the Governor of Jamaica, who at once ordered a ship of war to Truxillo to demand satisfaction. This little event will probably have the effect of bringing to a point the rights of her Majesty to these important islands, and of defining the policy her Majesty's Government intend to pursue with respect to this long-vexed question. Mr. Wyke, the new Plenipotentiary, is, no doubt, duly instructed how to act.

If the British Government has no better claim to Vancouver's Island than it has to the Ruatan Archipelago, the issue for which Gen. Harney is contending may be regarded as settled. It will be with a feeling of profound surprise that any attempt to enforce this preposterous claim will be received in this country. With the negotiation of the Clarendon-Herran Treaty of 1856, the question was presumed to be laid finally to rest, and the islands left to the sovereignty of Honduras. The Treaty, it is true, was not ratified by the latter Government; but in relinquishing formally all title to the territory, Lord Clarendon substantially admitted the doubt as to its validity to be decided against England. At all events, the understanding to this effect was so general in the United States, that a chronic uneasiness and irritation about the affair, and complaints of the occupation of the islands as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, were at once quieted, and have never since revived. It would certainly appear to be impossible for an Administration influenced by Lord Palmerston to obtain power in England, without instantly seeking to create some petty ground of quarrel with this country. In the present instance, our only security is in the presence of Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office. It was Lord John who pledged his Government in 1856 to non-intervention in Central American affairs, and to the abandonment of all territorial pretensions there; and there is surely no sensible doubt of these islands forming a part of a Central American State, and being covered by the assurances of the Foreign Secretary.

San Domingo and Annexation.

The Paris papers are sometimes as ingenious as their London contemporaries in discovering imaginary causes of national complaint, and we find a case in point elaborated in the columns of *La Presse*. Our readers are familiar with the particulars of the dispute that, some months ago, led to the withdrawal of the French, English and Spanish Consuls from the Republic of San Domingo. The affair of the *Nicod* was a prominent feature in the difficulties between the Dominican Government and resident foreign merchants. That vessel was purchased by Baez for $50,000; the money was paid in discredited notes, which were guaranteed by the hypothecation of certain immoveable property; but Santana, the successor of Baez, though he secured the vessel, would neither redeem the notes nor yield up the mortgaged property.

This is the text taken by *La Presse* for a long lecture upon American lust for territory in general; and for the Republic of San Domingo in particular. It pretends that the *Nicod* carried the American flag at the time she was sold, and that the United States will not lose the opportunity of assuming a "Protectorate" and garrisoning Sumana without delay. We are really unable to see any connection whatever between the dishonesty of a Dominican President, or the affair of the *Nicod*, and the alleged intention of our Government to appropriate the Dominican Republic. The supposition that the one case can, by any possibility, be a sequence to the other, is as new an idea to us as it will most likely be to most of our readers. This is not the first time that *La Presse* has given the United States credit for sinister designs in the same quarter; nor can we imagine upon what ground it sneers at "Yankee delicacy," which, it says, is not usually "very tender of the sympathies and susceptibilities of small Republics." It is true that the ruffians who invaded Central America did not exhibit any great consideration for the liberties or the feelings of its people; but it would be unfair and unjust to regard that disgraceful drama as approved or applauded by the American public.

As to the particular accusation which *La Presse* has just laid to the charge of the "genius of annexation," we can conscientiously say that it is wholly without foundation; and we are really surprised to see a journal, generally so well informed as *La Presse*, display such a profound ignorance of American affairs, or make the many blunders that it has done in the narrow compass of an editorial article.

The New Mexican Treaty.—Public expectation, in supposing that Mr. McLane had brought home a ratification of our new treaty with Mexico, has been premature. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to-day that the State Department has received no communication from Mr. McLane on the subject—an omission which would not certainly have occurred if any important intelligence had to be revealed. Indeed, it was not to have been hoped that Mr. McLane, who visits the United States during a two-months' leave of absence, should have succeeded already in obtaining from the Juarez Government the treaty with all its emendations approved. The document was submitted by Mr. McLane to President Juarez on the 22d of September, and within seven days from that date our Minister had left Mexico. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that the points upon which the two countries differ, exhibited in the amendments made to the new treaty, should have been so speedily settled. That they will be settled we have no doubt; but this probability does not sufficiently warrant the assertion, made in certain quarters, that the treaty, with all its amendments accepted, has been brought back to Washington by Mr. McLane.

The Collier Folio Shakespeare.—The Duke of Devonshire, its owner, has withdrawn the famous Collier folio from the British Museum, and has placed it in the hands of his solicitor for safe keeping. Such was the excitement which the question raised as to the good faith of Mr. Collier and the corrector of the folio had created, that the Duke thought it best to have the volume under his own eye. It is confessed that the character of the MS. department of the British Museum, as well as that of Mr. Collier, is at stake in the controversy, and it is proposed to appoint a committee of literary men and paleographists, (from which the rival editors of "Shakespeare," Mr. Dyer, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Halliwell, and all officers of the British Museum, are to be excluded,) for the purpose of deciding the question of the antiquity of these marginal readings.

From Venezuela.

LATER FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR—BUSINESS PROSTRATED—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE EAST—GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the brig *Conquest*, Capt. Jensen, we have received advices from Ciudad Bolivar to the 11th ult.

The steamers, having been chartered by Government to serve as transports, do not run regularly, and if they did they would not be allowed to proceed above St. Fernando de Apure, beyond which place the river is in the hands of the faction. Consequently Ciudad Bolivar has no communication with Nutris, the chief hide shipping place on the river.

Most of the vessels now at Bolivar will leave in ballast, as no hides are to be had; the last price paid was 23½c. Only small supplies of hides must be expected from the Orinoco this year.

The revolution in the interior is still going on. The *indulto* or free pardon offered by President Castro to the revolutionists was refused by the latter, and the Commissioners sent by Castro to arrange with the leaders of the faction met the latter, but came to no arrangement. The faction are willing to keep peace, if they are not attacked, and allowed to keep possession of what they have, viz.: Opuse Barinas—Portuguesa, their leader, to be proclaimed Federal Governor of these Provinces.

The Commissioners have returned to Angostura in the steamer *Ozuca*, looking for a vessel to take them either to Trinidad or direct to Laguayra. Gen. Baroo, with some 8,000 Government troops, was still at San Fernando, and expecting to be attacked soon by the faction. The town is well defended by barricades and artillery. Commerce at Bolivar is at a standstill, owing to these troubles in the interior.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McLane and the Mexican Treaty—Gen. Harney's Action at San Juan—Mr. Winston's Appointment as Consul at Jamaica—The Stoppage of Political Documents at the Post-office, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The State Department doubts the report that Mr. McLane brings back the Treaty from Mexico. Nothing has been received from him by the State Department, and Secretary Cass thinks he would have telegraphed him if he had the Treaty. Notaing has been received at the Mexican Legation on the subject.

The action of Gen. Harney, in Oregon, was on his own judgment, and without instructions from Washington. As the question of boundary is now with the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of determining it, no doubt is entertained by the Administration but that it will be properly and amicably adjusted. No importance, whatever, is attached to the action of our troops.

Mr. Winston, of Kansas, was lately appointed Paymaster in the United States Army by Gov. Floyd, but at the moment of receiving the commission, Winston received a telegraphic dispatch from the President annuling it. The President, it seems, had promised the place to one of his own friends, and the matter was compromised with Winston by appointing him Consul to Jamaica.

Commissioner Greenwood leaves in a few days for a visit to the Indian tribes west of Missouri and Iowa, with a view to collecting certain facts for his Annual Report.

Postmaster-General Holt did not begin his Reform movement on Republican documents. Some months ago fifteen thousand Democratic documents, bearing the frank of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, were refused transmission through the mails, the frank not having been written by the Senator himself The law will be rigidly and impartially enforced.

The name of the Peruvian Minister, Señor Cipriano Coronel Zegarra, was somewhat mangled in my dispatch of Monday evening. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Some time ago Captain Stone made a full statement to our Government of the circumstances attending the expulsion of himself and other Americans from Sonora. This act of Governor Pesqueira being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, proper measures have been taken for the protection of United States citizens in that quarter, and instructions are now on their way for the purpose.

A list of the lands, embracing an area of nearly 172,000 acres, enuring to the Southern Mississippi Railroad, under the act of 1856, has been certified to the State of Mississippi by the Secretary of the Interior.

From California by the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Overland Mail from California, bringing San Francisco dates of the 15th August, arrived here last evening. The papers state that the town of Vallecito, in Calaveras County, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. Loss not given.

A Pacific Railroad Convention is called to meet at San Francisco on the 20th September. All the Pacific States and Territories are to be represented.

Commencement at Brown University.

Providence, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The annual Commencement at Brown University passed off very pleasantly. Among the strangers present were John M. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Governor Washburn, of Mass., both of whom spoke at the dinner. The following honorary degrees were conferred: D. D. on the Rev. C. W. Flanders, of Concord, N. H.; the Rev. T. D. Anderson, of Roxbury, Mass.; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, of London. LL. D. on Don Geronimo Urmeneta, Prime Minister of Chili, and Professor John L. Lincoln, of Brown University.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

A destructive fire occurred here at 2 o'clock this morning. Mechanics' Hall and six large stores were burnt, involving a loss of nearly $40,000. The buildings were insured. The principal losers were the Excelsior Minstrels, $2,000; Bonneau's Panorama of the Celestial Empire, $7,000, (on which there was no insurance;) Cowderya & de Bree, druggists; Farrant & Co., tailors; Walters & Co., paper-hangers; Pepper's restaurant, Peddle's restaurant and Ullman's shoe-store—most of which were partially insured.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The flouring mill of Goodwin & Co., and two adjoining buildings on the corner of Ashley and Main streets, were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; insured $19,000.

Illinois State Fair.

Freeport, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The State Fair is a complete success. Not less than 25,000 people were on the ground, and the receipts for the day amounted to $5,000. At the steam plow exhibition this forenoon, Fawkes' machine plowed an acre in 11 minutes. The number of agricultural implements on exhibition is larger than any previous year. The Farmers' Convention meets this evening for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to agriculture. Friday will be the last day, when premiums amounting to $16,500 will be awarded.

Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

We have to-day returns for Representatives from ninety two towns, which show the election of 79 Republicans and 10 Democrats, while in three there was no choice.

In thirty-three towns the majority for Hall for Governor is 3,256. Last year his majority in the same towns was 3,259.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

A number of prominent Philadelphians have addressed a letter to Ex-Senator Cooper, requesting an expression of his views relative to the expediency of insisting on a reduction of the postage rates, and an increase of import duties, as issues in the approaching national elections. His reply is looked for with interest by dabblers in State and Federal politics.

Nomination for Supreme Court Judge.

Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

In the Judicial Convention of the Fifth District, Leroy Morgan, of Syracuse, was to-day nominated as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Law and Order Meeting at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The meeting to-morrow will be immense. The disorderlies seem to have vanished; for two weeks there has not been the slightest disturbance.

Death of a Distinguished Clergyman.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Rev. James Romeyn, of the Reformed Dutch Church, died at his residence in this city this morning.

Aerial Navigation.

Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Mr. La Mountain makes his second ascension from Watertown on the 16th inst.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The weather at Halifax, when the wire closed this evening, was clear and mild. No signs of the steamship *Europa*, now fully due.

Sailing of the America.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The steamship *America* sailed this morning at about 9 o'clock. She took out 41 passengers for Liverpool and 6 for Halifax. Also, $50,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this morning. All well.

Academy of Music.—It will be seen, on reference to our amusement advertising column, that the opera season will reopen next Monday night. The piece selected for the occasion is Donizetti's grand opera of "Poliuto."

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Stormy Times Among the Americans.

UNION OF THE TWO PARTIES.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Opposition and the American State Conventions met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Americans assembled at the Athenæum, at 11 o'clock, A. M., made a temporary organization by choosing Dr. Harbert, of Salem, Chairman; and C. W. Tolles, of Essex, Secretary. After the preliminary matters of appointing committees on credentials, resolutions, &c., Dr. Samuel C. Harbert was chosen permanent President of the meeting.

The Opposition assembled at the Temperance Hall, at 12 o'clock, with an attendance twice as large as at the American Convention. Members of each of these claim that their side is extensively represented in the other organization.

At the hour of assembling the most prominent names, whose claims have been urged, were Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, Andrew K. Hay and Ephraim Marsh.

Olden appeared ahead, although the friends of Hay were quite hopeful, and those of Marsh claimed six counties as his supporters.

On the meeting being called to order, Mr. Elston Marsh, of Union, was chosen temporary Chairman, whereupon the assembly shouted, "Union first, union forever." Committees of one from each county were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, and to prepare resolutions.

Mr. Gray, of Camden, objected to platforms. He wanted action, not resolutions.

Barker Gummere offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In order to secure the election of our nominee for Governor by a thorough organization throughout the State, that an Executive Committee be appointed, to consist of eight persons, three from the city of Trenton and one from each Congressional district, with a corresponding member from each county.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

On assembling in the afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Officers reported—For President, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, and Vice-Presidents from the several counties represented, and Secretaries from the Congressional Districts.

On taking the chair, the President said: "New-Jersey formerly could choose her Governors only from the legal profession. A change was made in the Constitution, and during the past four years we have tried the new plan of choosing them from the various callings. We have had a physician, a farmer, a geologist, and a lawyer, and the result has thus far proved satisfactory. And you come to-day, my fellow-citizens, from the people, to nominate a candidate for Governor. This Convention is the largest and most important one I have ever attended in this State." After these remarks the Committee on Credentials and rules reported. Next came the call for nominations by Counties, which was succeeded by balloting with the following results:

First ballot, Charles S. Olden received 183 votes; Ephraim Marsh, 89; Wm. K. McDonald, 79; Dudley S. Gregory, 68; Andrew K. Hay, 66; J. W. Porter, 64; Edward Y. Rodgers, 47. Two hundred and eighty-five votes being necessary to a choice, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, which gave Olden, 241; Marsh, 112; McDonald, 91; Hay, 62; Porter, 42; Rodgers, 14; Randolph, 1.

The result of the 3d ballot was: Olden, 276; Marsh, 72; McDonald, 71; Hay, 23; Porter, 18.

On motion of John Whitehead the nomination was made unanimous, and a Committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. Olden of his nomination.

A Committee was also appointed to proceed to the meeting of the American Convention, announce to them the result of the Opposition Convention, and request them to unite in the nomination of Charles S. Olden.

While this Committee was absent the following resolutions were presented by the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the reckless extravagance of the present administration of the General Government, its violation of pledges, its trampling upon free speech and free thought; its measures are founded in corruption, its power and patronage are used for purposes of oppression and to control the representation of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for the protection of American industry and revenue; that labor being the only true source of wealth, no community can long flourish where that interest is not cherished.

Resolved, That the freedom of the public domain, in limited quantities, free from compulsory alienation to the actual settlers, and such precautionary legislation as shall hereafter prevent large quantities of it from passing into the ownership of the land monopolist, is a desideratum in national legislation intimately connected with the true welfare of the country.

Resolved, That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African Slave trade, as an insult to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the Government or people, conniving at, or legalizing that traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people; and that the inaction of the National Administration, in bringing such as have been arrested to trial, in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical reopening of that traffic.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Newell, deserves the thanks of the people of New-Jersey for the ability, prudence and integrity with which, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances surrounding him, he has discharged the duties of his high office.

Resolved, That the late Democratic Convention, in charging all the members of the House of Assembly, except those who belonged to their own political party, with a violation of the official oaths in admitting a member duly elected, were guilty of a gross outrage upon the character of men, at least the equals of those of that Convention, and deserves the reprehension of all honorable men.

Resolved, That we most cordially and unanimously nominate Charles S. Olden for the suffrages of the people, his pure and unblemished character, and his ability to discharge the duties of the office, make him a true and worthy representative of New-Jersey.

During the afternoon session of the American Convention a series of resolutions were presented, discussed and laid upon the table, whereupon they proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor. The following names were presented: Peter I. Clark, J. W. Allen, W. K. McDonald, Joseph Porter, Charles J. Olden, J. Randolph, and Joseph Bishop. The two last were withdrawn, and a recess took place, during which the conversation became exceedingly boisterous. After the recess, A. M. Rice remarked that an impression prevailed in East Jersey that West Jersey wanted to thrust P. I. Clark down the throats of the Americans, and he desired to understand the matter before he voted. A second ballot followed with greater confusion, in the midst of which a voice was heard—"I am chairman of a Committee of Conference from the Opposition Convention." Hisses and confusion succeeded, but it was finally voted to hear the Committee—after which the first ballot stood: C. S. Olden, 89; P. I. Clark, 34; McDonald, 10; whereupon the President declared Charles S. Olden the nominee of the Convention.

Bedlam now broke loose; Sam became rampant; cheers, hisses, threats of bolting, hurrahs, &c., were the order. Batts, of Jersey City, an American Democrat, said although the party had been sold, it could not be transferred. The disaffected ones did their best to change the result and create confusion, but good sense finally prevailed, and the Convention adjourned.

A Committee from the Americans proceeded to the Opposition Convention, and through their Chairman, Mr. Fitzgerald, announced the result of their Convention as follows:

"Your Committee of Conference was received by our Convention, and notice was taken of your action. The result of our next ballot showed that we coöperate with you most cordially in the nomination of Chas. S. Olden as candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. We have had a stormy time, but have beaten the Shanghae Democracy."

Three cheers were given for the American Convention. Great enthusiasm and general exultation followed, but it was soon reduced to order, and poured out in promises of and exhortations for great results, and eulogies on the character and abilities of the nominee.

Mr. Zabriskie eulogized the nominee in the highest terms. He declared him to be emphatically an Opposition man—"he never was anywhere else but in opposition to the present National Administration, and he unites all the opposition elements better and more cordially than any other man."

Mr. Dudley, of Camden, had no fear from the nomination of Gen. Wright by the Shanghae Convention—it would help secure the election of our nominee.

Mr. Hoxie, of Passaic, said that Mr. Olden would himself be Governor, if elected, and not a committee surrounding him. He then proceeded to explain how he came to leave the Democratic and appear before this Convention to-day. It was because that party was doing the work of Slavery. He inquired what place Gen. Wright would represent—that of shoulder-hitters? "Yes, yes," shouted the Convention. He said that nomination was not fit to be made, and if he should be elected Jerseymen would gladly own that New-Jersey is out of the Union.

Mr. Cooper announced the New-Jersey races for November. "We have saddled *White Surrey* for the Union race next November, and we shall distance the poor Hudson colt so far that he will feel, whatever his former roads have been, that the road to the Governorship is a hard Jordan to travel."

Several others spoke in similar terms, and the Convention finally adjourned, highly satisfied with the results. Those in attendance have been almost entirely from the most intelligent and best citizens of the State, and the future for New-Jersey looks most promising for the friends of good order.

A Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In several of to-day's journals I perceive a letter directing the attention of the benevolent towards Mrs. Peters, the widow of one of the victims of the Goerck-street explosion.

Edward Roach, another of the sufferers, died yesterday, leaving a widow who is on the verge of confinement and two children, the oldest of whom is only two years and eight months old. They reside at No. 209 Lewis-street, in the basement.

Those of your readers who are inclined to render aid in either of the above cases will perform an act of true charity, as both families are almost friendless, and are in a most afflicted and destitute condition.

Respectfully, E. H. BROWN.

No. 110 Columbia-street, Sept. 7, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayor Interferes with a Project of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company.—The Common Council, not long ago, as our readers know, passed a resolution authorizing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to run their cars on the tracks of the Sixth and Eighth avenue, and Hudson River Railroad Companies, provided it was permitted so to do by those Corporations. It was permitted by the latter, and for some time the Ninth-avenue cars have been running. There is room in Canal-street, at its junction with Broadway, for the cars of the Sixth and Eighth avenue roads to stand side by side on their respective tracks. In order that the Ninth-avenue cars might also have a track to stand upon at this point, preparations were made for constructing "a turn out" track by the side of the others. The pavements were uprooted on the south side of Canal-street, just in front of the Brandreth House, and a portion of the rails were laid down, when Mr. Briggs, the proprietor of the Brandreth House, and Mr. George Bloom, whose cloak-store is in the same vicinity, complained to the Street Commissioner that the thoroughfare was thus obstructed in front of their premises by the railroad companies without any license from the proper authorities. The Street Commissioner referred them to the Mayor, and the latter, yesterday, dispatched Officers Nairs and Burnham to Canal-street, directing them to see that the work was discontinued forthwith. The Officers obeyed their instructions, and the workmen were compelled to cease their labors on the new track. Thus the south side of Canal-street, near Broadway, remains in a dilapidated condition: neither cars nor other vehicles can conveniently pass there.

A Ticket Swindling Operation.—Mr. James H. Ennis and his wife, of Galena, Ill., arrived in this City last week with the intention of proceeding to California in the steamship *Moses Taylor* last Saturday. Not knowing there were such places in the City as bogus ticket offices, they unsuspectingly went into such an establishment, which purported to be the genuine California steamship office, and were swindled, as Mr. Ennis alleges, in the purchase of two tickets, from a notorious operator named Morris Phillips, to the extent of $150. The complainant made a charge against the ticket-seller before Alderman Brady, at the City Hall Police Court, who issued a warrant for his arrest. Officer Gerry was intrusted with its execution, but the accused had left the City, and did not return until after the sailing of the steamer, in which he believed his victim to have gone. By a ruse on the part of the officer, in sending the complainants off to the vessel, the confederates of Phillips notified him that "all was right," and he might show himself. He did so, but to his surprise, was arrested and confronted with Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, who had returned in the pilot boat,

ing it had not completed it, the presentation was postponed indefinitely.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—JAMES BAILEY was arrested last evening by the police of the Twentieth Ward, on a warrant issued by Alderman SMITH, acting Police Magistrate at the Tombs, on a charge of willfully setting fire to a lot of straw which had been placed against a two story frame building in the rear of No. 264 West Twenty seventh street. It appears that on Monday night about 11 o'clock a man named JONES discovered flames on the back part of the rear building No. 264 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied as a hoop skirt factory, but the fire was put out before much damage had been done. The matter was investigated by the Fire Marshal, and testimony was elicited which went to show that BAILEY fired the straw with a candle, and then ran away. The facts were laid before Alderman SMITH, and he issued a warrant for BAILEY's arrest. The accused was locked up for examination.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—PATRICK EAGAN, a laborer employed on the Central Park, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being struck by a stone thrown from a blast. The injured man received medical attention and was afterwards removed to his residance in Eighty-fourth-street.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT BY A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Mr. John Bradburn, bookseller, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, while standing at the door of his store, observed a man in citizen's dress (who subsequently proved to be detective policeman Fitzhugh) take a lad about 12 years of age roughly by the coat-collar, and say something to him which had the effect of making the boy cry. As soon as the man released the child, Mr. Bradburn called the latter and inquired what the matter was. The boy replied that the man had accused him of being a thief. Observing them conversing, Fitzhugh approached, and, in a blustering tone, wanted to know what business Mr. Bradburn had to talk with the boy. That gentleman mildly replied, (not knowing his questioner was an officer,) "You had no right to molest the lad," and to avoid further conversation he walked into his store. He was followed by Fitzhugh, who abused him violently. Finally Mr. Bradburn's patience became exhausted, and he told Fitzhugh that if he remained in the store much longer, he would have him ejected by force. Mr. Hanrahan, a gentleman who was present, also advised the officer to leave, and not create a disturbance. But the latter only became more incensed and abusive. Mr. Bradburn then approached Fitzhugh for the purpose of shoving him into the street, when he and Hanrahan were both seized by the officer, and dragged out upon the sidewalk. Here the detecuve for the first time exhibited his shield, and said he was an officer. He then called two other policemen, who were standing near, to his assistance, a though both the gentlemen agreed to go voluntarily with him to the Station-house, Fuzhugh and one officer seized Mr. Bradburn, one on either side, and marched through Fulton-street to William, thence to the Police Station in Beekman-street—the third officer accompanying Hanrahan. A charge was made against both the gentlemen for assault and battery, and they were subsequently taken before Alderman BRADY at the City Hall, who held them in bail to answer. Councilman Haswell, Counsellor Barlow, and several other gentlemen were present at the store, and witnessed the whole proceedings, which they characterized as most outrageous on the part of Fitzhugh. Several of them accompanied Mr. Bradburn to Court, and volunteered to become his bondsmen.

CHARGE OF BLACK-MAILING A PRISONER.—Local detectives Jourdan and Wooldridge, of the Sixth Precinct, were tried before Police Commissioner BAILEY on Tuesday, on a charge of demanding money from a man named Jacob Eikan, whom they had taken into custody on suspicion of grand larceny. The complainant testified that he kept a store in Jersey City until within a short time, and in closing up his business determined to dispose of a portion of his stock, consisting of table cloths, &c., in this City. While engaged in this occupation about 5 o'clock on Friday, the 26th ult., he was induced to go into the building on the corner of Elm and Centre streets upon the plea of securing a purchaser for the balance of the stock. As he was bargaining with the supposed buyer Officer Wooldridge made his appearance in the room, accused the complainant with being a thief, seized his goods and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he was kept, and, in spite of his frequent demand for an examination, detained until the afternoon of the next day, when he was taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed him to the Tombs upon the complaint of the officer. Eikan also testifies that he was frequently visited during his confinement in the Station-house by Officer Wooldridge, who threatened to send him to Sing Sing for five years unless he paid him $25. The officer also promised to procure the complainant's discharge upon the payment of that sum, and suggested that if the amount was not in his possession he would call upon Mrs. Eikan to furnish it.

Mrs. Eikan, the wife of the complainant, who lives at No. 41 Carmine-street, says that the two Policemen called upon her at her house and stated that they had arrested her husband, but would release him upon payment of $100. The officers also told her they would take her into custody and seize her boxes. They were accompanied by a man named Hardenbrook, who represented himself as a Policeman, and exhibited a shield. He, too, threatened to arrest her. The son of the complainant corroborated his mother's testimony about the officers soliciting money from her. A Mr. Simon Levy, who lives in the house, testified that Jourdan, Wooldridge, and Hardenbrook called about noon on Saturday, Aug. 27, for the purpose of searching Mrs. Eikan's premises. For the defence a number of witnesses were examined. Their testimony went to prove that Eikan was a bad character, had been arrested several times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, taught his children to steal and pick pockets, and could not be believed under oath. The case will be adjudicated by the Commissioners on Friday next.

ROBBING A BENEFACTOR.—George Brown, a bar-keeper at No. 62 Minett street, had a difficulty on Tuesday night with the waiters in a saloon in Annstreet. A Southerner named Joseph L. Ward, who was passing by, went to the assistance of Brown and settled the trouble. The latter expressed much gratitude, and proposed to reciprocate the good office of the Southerner by showing him about the City. After spending an hour or two together they sat down on the stoop of a house in Grand-street, where the stranger fell asleep. Brown took advantage of his newly found friend's condition, picked his pocket of a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, and ran off. The robbery was not effected without awakening Ward, who called for the Police, and the ungrateful bar-keeper was arrested. Justice BRENNAN committed him for examination. The watch was not recovered.

ARREST OF AN EX-POLICEMEN FOR POCKET-PICKING.—John Eadie, an ex-policeman, lately attached to the Broadway squad, and a few weeks since dismissed from the force, was arrested on Monday by Officer Delahunt, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with abstracting a silver watch, valued at $35, from the pocket of Ferdinand Follen, of No. 96 Cannon-street. The parties were present at a festival of the members of a German Catholic Church at Hamilton Park, near Sixty-sixth-street and Third avenue, when Mr. Follen discovered his loss. He immediately charged Eadie and two others with the theft. The ex policeman was searched and the property was found concealed in the lining of his coat. He was yesterday taken before Justice BROWNELL, who held him to answer. Eadie denies that he stole the watch, and says it was maliciously placed in his posession to involve him in trouble.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Elizabeth Quinn, a servent girl in the family of Mrs. Isabella Robinson, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday on a charge of stealing a set of coral jewelry, a cameo bracelet, a silver card-case, and other articles, the whole valued at over $200, from a bureau-drawer in the bedroom of her employer. The complainant alleges that the accused was sent to the bureau where the articles were, to place therein a piece of jewelry; the next morning the above mentioned property was missed, and as Elizabeth was the only person who had access to it, of course suspicion attached itself to her. She was committed for examination.

IRATE HACKDRIVERS.—Two hackdrivers, named James Wyeth and Mathew Carroll, whose operations have been interfered with, through the energy of Officer Christian McDougal, of the steamboat squad, have recently entered a complaint against the officer for an alleged assault and battery, in ejecting one of them from the steamboat *Commonwealth*, and the other from the steamer *Yorktown*. Mr. McDougal, hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, proceeded to Essex Market Court and gave bonds for his appearance to answer.

ROWDY BOYS.—A young fellow named John McMenomy, *alias* Punch, with a number of his associates, went into the bakery of John Ballen, No. 4 Avenue A, and commenced to act disorderly. The proprietor of the store remonstrated with the rowdies, when it is alleged that McMenomy stabbed him in the back with a knife. Officer Lowery, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested the fellow, and he was locked up by Justice BRENNAN, in default of $1,000 bail. His companions escaped

ARREST OF DISORDERLIES.—John B. Moots, the the proprietor of a drinking saloon at No. 210 Centre-street, with five or six female frequenters of his place, were arrested yesterday by the Fourteenth Ward Police, on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Court, who held Moots in bonds of $500 to answer. The women were committed to prison for ten days.

UNLICENSED RUNNERS.—Twelve or fifteen runners were arrested and brought before the Mayor on Tuesday for soliciting passengers without a license, as directed by law. They promised to obtain licenses and were discharged.

The Proposed Monument in Independence-Square, Philadelphia.

The Committee appointed by the Convention held in Philadelphia some time since with a view to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence-square, Philadelphia, held a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City at 1 P. M. yesterday. All the members of the Committee were present, and the only business which they transacted was the issuing of the following notice, calling upon artists and architects to submit plans for the monument:

NATIONAL MONUMENT IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

To Architects and Artists:

The preliminary conditions having been fulfilled as resolved upon by a convention held in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., for the erection of a monument by the thirteen original States, in Independence Square, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, architects and artists in the United States are now invited to submit designs and estimates for the structure. The monument and iron railing to inclose it, may occupy a base or diameter of sixty feet.

The monument is to have thirteen sides or faces, to be united by one entablature, on which the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the signers will be graven, and which may constitute the base of the work, to be surmounted by a shaft, column, or other superstructure. A panel, tablet, or niche will be left in each face devoted to each of the States, and to be filled up hereafter with such inscriptions and devices, in harmony with the whole design, as they may respectively determine and provide.

The materials of the monument will be marble, granite, or other stone, and the cost is limited to $150,000 for the structure and iron railing around it. All designs must be on paper two feet wide and drawn on a scale of four feet to the inch. A premium of $300 will be given for the plan that may be selected by the Trustees, and one of $200 for the second in merit. All plans sent in will be the property of the Committee, and retained by the Trustees.

Plans and estimates must be sent in on or before the 1st day of January, 1860, and directed to A. G. WATERMAN, Philadelphia.

(Signed,) A. G. WATERMAN, Chairman.
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
SAMUEL DINSMOOR,
C. F. ADAMS,
E. R. V. WRIGHT.

The Committee adjourned to meet again some time in January next,—the day was not named,—at the same place.

Board of Education.

THE BIBLE QUESTION NOT DISCUSSED—COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The regular mee ings of the Board of Education were resumed last night, in the apartment appropriated to its use in the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets. In the interval that has occurred since the Board took its Summer vacation, the session room has undergone some improvements. A handsome bronze railing now separates the seats of the members from what may properly be designated the lobby. The reporters' table has been judiciously changed, and other modifications have been introduced under the intelligent supervision of Mr. BOSSS, the Clerk Mr. WARREN, the President, was promptly in his seat, and called the Board to order. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the journal of the 19th of July and the last reports of the Executive Committees were submitted and accepted.

An application from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward for the appropriation of $3,238 for furnishing the school No. 16, was referred to the Committee on School Furniture.

Several applications of a similar character from other Wards were laid on the table, pending the reports thereon of the same Committee. An application from the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward for $4,570 for furnishing school No. 19, was referred to the Committee already named.

An exceedingly lengthy communication was received from the City Superintendent. It was introduced by a note informing the Board that the document was prepared in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 1 of the 11th section of the Act relating to the common schools of the City of New-York, "requiring the Superintendent to advise and counsel with the trustees o the various Wards in relation to the several matters therein specifically enumerated." He asked the Board to order that a sufficient number of copies of his circular be printed for distribution among the Ward officers.

The circular began by warning the Trustees against the impropriety of selecting or retaining teachers whose dispositions savored of sternness, severity, peevishness, unamiability or harshness; it lamented that in the course of his official experience the City Superintendent had even met teachers whose conduct toward their pupils was marked by violence and vituperation; it suggested various modes of promoting the development of the minds of "confiding and susceptible youth;" expressed dissatisfaction with the prevalent system of public school exhibitions, which, instead of being dramatic, should, in the opinion of the writer, be confined to a free examination on the subjects of study; and enlarged on the benefits, social and moral, that might be expected from an unrestricted scholastic intercourse between the boys and girls of the higher classes.

Whilst this paper was being read several motions were made to have it laid on the table—one motion to have it printed.

These all failed because of their not being seconded.

Mr. ADAMS, when the document had been read, moved to have it laid on the table.

Mr. TUCKER hoped that it would not be laid on the table, but that it would be printed.

The motion to lay on the table was lost—11 ayes against 23 nays.

Mr. TUCKER moved that 500 copies be printed.

Mr. WATERBURY refused to sanction any motion for the printing of an extraordinary number of copies of any document submitted to the Board, and for the reason that the adoption of such a motion might be regarded as an indorsement by the Board of the statements contained in the document in question. He proposed that the usual number of copies be ordered.

Mr. GREEN was altogether opposed to the printing of this communication, because it did not contain a single new idea, theoretical or practical. Under the pretext of advising with the Ward Trustees, the City Superintendent had sent to the Board a communication with which the Board had nothing to do, requesting them to incur the cost of its publication. The City Superintendent avowed that this was the first time he had done so. But why, during his five or six years of official service, had he not done this before? In addition to these objections to the motion to print, he (Mr. GREEN) declared that the communication was objectionable because of its being diffuse, and suggested that it be referred to a Committee, by whom it should be reduced to a compact and readable form.

Mr. WATERBURY asked why had the document been directed to this Board, if it was a communication to the Trustees?

Mr. GREEN answered that it was accompanied by a letter requesting the Board that, as the paper had been prepared in accordance with such and such a subdivision of such and such a law relating to the schools, the Board would print it.

Mr. WATERBURY thereupon declared he was entirely opposed to the printing of the communication.

Mr. TUCKER said the document contained much that was new to him, and he believed to many other members of the Board—and much that he very much admired—though that might not be true as to the gentleman from the 12th (Mr. GREEN,) who had been so long in the Board. He (Mr. TUCKER,) thought it was necessary to print 500 at least; when printed, if the document should prove so very objectionable, why, let it be burned up.

Mr. DAVENPORT, while he had a great respect for the City Superintendent generally, felt constrained to express his dissent from many portions of this communication; he did not believe in the assertions of vituperation and violence made against the teachers of the common schools, and did not think that the Board was called on to take any action at present on the question as to the union of the sexes in the higher classes. He fully concurred in the proposal of Mr. GREEN for a reference of the document, in order to have all its extraneous matter eliminated, and would move that so much of it as related to the teachers be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Schools, and that so much as referred to the periodical exhibitions and receptions, and the union of the sexes, be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies.

Dr. RANNEY urged that the Board, in refusing to accede to the request of the City Superintendent, would pay but a poor compliment to their own officer. The letter, being a compendium of views, and addressed only to the Ward officers, could not commit the Board in any way, for the printing of it would be simply a substitute for the personal advice which the City Superintendent might not be able to give.

Mr. GREEN admitted that the Board had the highest confidence in the City Superintendent, but this document of his was not a compendium. It was verbose; it contained nothing new; it was a reiteration of views that had been discussed among writers on educational discipline for the last ten years. There would be positive injustice to the public in wasting money to print a communication that required so much paper. It was everything but practical, and immensely tedious, and, in the latter respect, partook of the prominent characteristic of all the same officer's effusions.

Mr. TUCKER assured the Board that the communication was a respectable one.

Mr. RANNEY reasserted his views on the motion to print. If the Board voted to refer the communication to a Committee, or to Committees, for elimination or revision, he did not see why it should not send every community cation of the City Superintendent to a Committee to be revised in the same manner.

Mr. GREEN declared that he would have no hesitation in admitting his approval of that suggestion. (Laughter.)

The question on the motion to refer was then put and carried in the affirmative by a considerable majority. Yeas, 25; Nays, 10.

A letter was received from a colored gentleman, a native of this City, but recently a resident of Baltimore, setting forth that he "was raised in the then colored school in the Fourteenth Ward;" that he bears certificates from Mr. MCKEEN and Mr. RANDALL, and that he is very anxious to obtain a situation in the public schools of this City. He subscribed himself, "your humble and anxious servant," and, by way of postscript, added, "direct, as per card, if you please, before Aug. 7, 1859." The memorial was sent to the City Superintendent.

The President refused to sign a bill for $567 for repairs to the schools of the Tenth Ward. The claim was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill for $390 for lightning-rods affixed to six out of the seven schools in the Twelfth Ward, the President also refused to sign.

On motion, the Board authorized the President and Clerk to draw a warrant for the sum required.

The bill presented in behalf of the estate of the late Mr. Sperry, for clocks furnished by him to various public schools, was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution to the effect that three thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of pianos for the primary department of every public school in which the attendance of pupils at said primary department shall not be less than five hundred.

This resolution evoked a debate that continued for about two hours, and was at length terminated by a vote of the Board to appropriate $250 for a piano for the Twentieth Ward—the Ward which Mr. WATERBURY represents.

A resolution to appropriate $250 for School No. 10, in the Fifteenth Ward, gave rise to another prolonged debate, but was lost for want of a quorum.

At 10½ o'clock the Board was declared adjourned.

The United Americans—State Organizations.

The annual session of the Order of United Americans for this State, was held at their rooms No. 297 Bowery, on Monday evening last. The following are the grand officers for the ensuing year:

Grand Sachem—James A. Lucas, of Eureka, No. 98.
Grand First Chief—H. H. Gregory, of Lawrence, No. 5.
Grand Second Chief—James R. Purdy, of Putnam, No. 8.
Grand C. of the C.—Henry S. Banker, of Republican, No. 36.
Grand C. C.—John Y. Watkins, of Liberty, No. 15.
Grand F. C.—John S. Shelly, of Nathan Hale, No. 66.
Grand O. of the E.—J. J. Dickenson, of Alpha, No. 1.
Grand S. at Arms—John P. Hopkins, of Lexington, No. 17.
Representative to the United States Arch Chancery—George H. Raymond, of Manhattan, No. 4.
Grand Executive Committee.—F. C. Wagner, E. R. Sproul, C. E. Gilderseleve, D. L. Northrup.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. BALTIC.

This game was played on Tuesday, upon the grounds of the Manhattan Club, Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. The game was won by the Manhattan Club. The Manhattan Club has been very fortunate, having lost but few matches since their formation. They always play a steady and equal game, and do not, like many clubs, one day play fairly, and the next very poorly. The Baltic Club, although occupying a fair position as players, have not been very successful this Summer, having been defeated in most of their contests. But, then, it should be remembered that they played with the Atlantic, Excelsior and similar clubs. We give the score:

MANHATTAN.	H.	L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Fulmer, 1 b	2		4	Brown, 1 b	3		3
Page, c. f	3		4	Holden, 3 b	2		3
Rowe, s. s	1		5	Darell s. f	4		2
Berger, 1. f	3		3	Cooper s. s	3		3
Hudson, 2 b	2		4	Andreas, 1. f	2		4
Twomey, c	2		4	Kettleman, c	1		5
Faulkner, 3 b	3		2	Van Horn, 2 b	3		3
Herrick, 1. f	4		2	Lewis, p	3		2
Norton, p	1		5	Fisher, c. f	0		5
Total	33			Total			30

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Manhattan	8	2	12	1	2	7	1	—33
Baltic	0	2	12	4	2	9	1	—30

SCORER FOR MANHATTAN—Jackson.
SCORER FOR BALTIC—J. Martin.
UMPIRE—Postley, of Metropolitan Club.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Eckford vs. Atlantic—return game—upon the grounds of the Atlantic, at Bedford, L. I. Game called at 2½ P. M.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Eagle, of New-York, vs. Excelsior, of Brooklyn—at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 2½ P. M.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK SECOND ELEVEN VS. MANHATTAN CLUB.

The game between the Second Eleven of the New York Club, and the first eleven of the Manhattan Club came off on Tuesday, at Hoboken. As will be seen by reference to the score, the Manhattans won the game.

NEW-YORK.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Smith. b. Fell	7	Smith, run out	8
Garrison. b. Horton	34	Garrison, c Horton, b Reynolds	0
Bailliere, st. Boyd, b Fell	7	Bailliere. b Reynolds	7
Moore, c Abrey, b Horton	0	Roberts, b Horton	3
Roberts, c Horton, b Fell	0	Moore, c. Turner, b Horton	13
J. Seely, c. Fell, b Reynolds	0	J. Seely, c. Lloyd, b. Horton	0
Max, c Horton, b. Reynolds	0	Max. c. and b, Reynolds.	4
Hazzard, run out	5	Hazzard, not out	0
Seeley, c and b Reynolds	5	Seeley, b Horton	0
Coate, run out	0	Coate, b Horton	0
Mericles absent.		Mericles, run out	5
Byes 5, Wides 5	9	Byes 7, Wides 11, no Ball 1	19
Total	67	Total	66

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Quartley, b. Horton	0	Quartley, run out	4
Upton b. Bailliere	21	Upton, b. Bailliere	7
Eagleman, c. and b. Bailliere	11	Eagleman, not out	7
Fell. run out	1	Fell, run out	0
Horton, b. Moore	10	Horton, not out	1
Abrey, b. Bailliere	0	Abrey, run out	7
Reynolds, b. palliliere	2	Lloyd, b Seelev	17
Lilly, b. Bailliere	0	Byes 2, Wides 4	6
Lloyd not out	0	Total	49
Turner, b Moore	3		
Morgan b. Bailliere	4		
Byes 11, leg Byes 4, Wides 9	24		
Total	85		

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries for the month of August, 1859:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Dumill. Dispensary.	Northwest. Dispensary.	Grand Total.
No. of Male Patients	1,608	723	1,011	1,071	520	4,933
No. of Female Patients	2,321	1,069	1,353	1,426	731	6,900
Totals	3,929	1,792	2,364	2,497	1,297	11,833
Treated at Dwellings	519	437	534	919	195	2,604
Treated at Dispensaries	3,410	1,355	1,830	1,778	1,056	9,229
Primary Vaccinations	11	84	13	10	12	130
Revaccinations	2		21	1		24
Whole No. Vaccinated	13	84	34	11	12	154
Number of Adults	2,019	961	1,247	1,387	671	6,735
Number of Children	1,910	831	1,117	1,160	560	5,098
No. of Native Patients	1,629	873	1,140	1,062	532	5,236
No. of Foreign Patients	2,300	919	1,224	1,415	689	6,547
No sent to Hospital	812	20	84	42	14	972
Number of Deaths	36	16	21	38	16	127
Prescriptions dispensed	9,720	2,620	5,347	4,181	3,001	26,878

During the month of August, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,833 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, dysentery and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhœa.

The Common Council of Albany has authorized a reward of $1,000, and the appointment of special policemen to the number of fifty, with a view to the detection and prevention of outrages growing out of the Molders' Strike.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. These Needler are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No 31 Warren-st, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CURLING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

For Sale Low,
A very desirable residence at Tarrytown, eligibly situated, commanding charming views, commodious, convenient and in complete order.
Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $95 and $100. ALL KINDS. WARRANTED. AGENTS WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 207 and 292 Bowery.

Barthoff's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $50 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 434 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families —*Times.*
We prefer them for family use —*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is more efficacious, more cleanly, durable and economical than any other. Examine and inquire and if not found as recommended don't take it. No 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Traveling Shawls, Brown Linen and Flannel Traveling Shirts, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this city, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,660. No. 30 Platt-st.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—NORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at St Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, ORIN TAYLOR, of Westport, Conn., to MARGARET NORRIS, of this City.

MARTINE—RITTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr Muhlenberg, WILLIAM M. MARTINE to Miss AUGUSTINE L. RITTON.

DODGE.—DAUGHERTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., Mr. EDWARD DODGE, of Brooklyn, and Miss ELLEN M., daughter of the late J. C. Daugherty, Esq., of Virginia.

ADAMS—FAULKNER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, LUZON J. ADAMS to ANNA, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Faulkner.

HOUGHTON—SEYMOUR.—At Piermont N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of Mrs H. O. Seymour, by the Rev. A. D Lawrence Jessett, M. H. HOUGHTON to SARAH SEYMOUR, all of Piermont.

LELAND—CLARK.—At Piermont, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at Cedar Hill Cottage, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Fadley, of Brooklyn, OLIVER LELAND, of New-York, to ELLA DEAN, eldest daughter of L. Gaylord Clark, Esq., of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*.

CROWELL—DAY.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. J. F. Stearnes, D. D., E. BEACH CROWELL, of South Carolina and H. CLIMENE, daughter of Elihu Day, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, EMMA only child of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 31 East 11th st., without further invitation.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6 EDWARD COLVIN, only son of John W. and Maria Louisa Johnson, aged 20 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 8, from the residence of his parents, Lexington av., one door above 48th st.

DEVOE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of consumption, ISAAC DEVOE, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 State-st., corner of Hoyt st.

☞ Illinois and Texas papers please copy.

HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, WILLIAM HAMMOND, aged 40 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother in law, James Halliday, No 43 Prince-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of convulsions CLARENCE B., son of Amzi and Sarah L. Hill.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of John Buskirk, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

WHITTEMORE.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 5, at the house of her stepfather, Clarence Cook, CAROLINE LOUISA, only daughter of the late Samuel Whittemore, and of Louisa De Wint Whittemore, aged 16 years, 5 months and 20 days.

UNDERHILL.—In Peekskill, on Fourth day (Wednesday) the 7th inst., at his residence, WILLIAM UNDERHILL, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Friends Meeting House, Yorktown, Westchester Co., 6th day, (Friday,) the 9th inst, without further notice. They will leave his late residence, at Peekskill, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 6 A. M. train from New-York.

ROMEYN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, the Rev. JAMES ROMEYN, aged 62 years.

His funeral will take place, at New Brunswick N. J., this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church. His relatives and friends, the clergy, friends of his sons, Dr. J. R. and the Rev. T. B. Romeyn, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment. Carriages will be at the Jersey City Depôt, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Cars leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for New Brunswick, at 11 A M.

GRISWOLD.—At New-Brigton, Staten Island, on Monday evening, at the residence of John C. Green, GEORGE GRISWOLD, of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons and sons in-law are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church in University-place, corner of 10th st., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MCNULTY.—At Bath, L. I. on Tuesday, Sept, 6, at the residence of Archd. Young, MARY MCNULTY.

Should this meet the notice of any of her friends, will they please call on A. Young, No. 314 Broadway.

AMBLER.—At Spencer Town, Columbia County, N. Y., on Monday morning, Sept

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors and commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,

No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th.

Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 13, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No 81 9th-st, she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 17 Hassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For healthy location and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Centre Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss RAE SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 680; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $3.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 6. The annual catalogue and circular has just been published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. RANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 830 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARNETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 9 Lexington-av., near 27th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 339 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 238 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philles, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with gymnasium under special teacher,) No 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST.,
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at his residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No 164 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's No. 49 4th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY will prepare boys for College, or will give instruction in the Classical and English Branches, either privately or in a school.
REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Profs. Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbot, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York. Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MRS. K. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR ABASINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 378 Post office, Brooklyn.

MESSRS. CLARK & BROWNELL RESpectfully inform their friends and patrons that the Fall term of their Classical and English school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 138 Congress st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. The Principals may be seen on the premises at any time during the present week.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL. No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th st., WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 696 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 823 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 45th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Bocheformoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 15.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORKHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 591 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MME. LOUISE ABEL WILL RECEIVE A few advanced pupils for piano, and commence for the season on Monday, Sept. 19. Application to be made at Mr CHICKERING'S, No 694 Broadway, or at F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES MERRER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 16th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School or young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 70 West 23d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH school, No. 937 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MGRSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars gratis. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Hall & Sons, *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, N. Y.—The sixteenth term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given on Political Science and on Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and HAINES, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and state of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $350, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law school Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 West 44th-st., corner of 6th av., now in its fortieth year, reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5 with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the accessaries of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced teachers, each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution. They will be furnished with Circulars containing the names of numerous references and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 3 and 13 Market-st. and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Wester man & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William st.; F. Mann's, No. 92 8th av.; Dr. Tulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.
Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted as the result of close observation, She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FARRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano forte. Address DRESSLER'S music store, No. 853 Broadway, near 22d st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars or other information, address Miss JANE E. BULKLEY, Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. J. G. EATON.

TUITION AND BOARD.—A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN, well educated, wishes to find a select family where he would give daily instruction in the French and Spanish languages as an equivalent for his board. Address Box No. 2,949 Post office, New-York.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 *Times* Office

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept 14. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, No. 163 6th-av.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER school for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st, near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st, will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-School for young ladies, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music, and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M, Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,905 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches, French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., Union-square Post office. References exchanged.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY, FROM ENGLAND, WISHES TO form an engagement as governess. She is qualified to teach English, French, piano forte drawing and flower painting. References to clergymen. Address A. I. N., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—(MALE) IN A BOYS' school. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 566 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

GOLD WATCH LOST.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLlars reward will be paid to any one returning an old English patent lever watch, Johnson, maker, that was lost in Broadway on Wednesday, the 7th of Sept. As the watch is a family relic the reward will be cheerfully paid. No questions asked. B. WOOD, Room No. 17, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.

All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 60th and 102d sts., in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAML. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 45th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, a few rods from Washington-square and a few doors from the new marble church, one of the finest in the City; it is the best built house in that part of the City, containing all the modern conveniences; five mirrors, gas fixtures, oil cloths and cornices will be sold with the house; possession given immediately. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

REAL ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND.—THE (real) estate of the late Dr. Carll, of Jericho, Queens County, consisting of improved and unimproved lands (near the railroad stations), woodlands, &c., over a thousand acres, in Queens and Suffolk counties, will be sold at Hicksville, on TUESDAY, the 27th of September, at 1 o'clock. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Referee, Jamaica, or ALBERT G. CARLL, Jericho.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment first-class house and lot No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house which is 25 feet 4 inches by 67 feet, contains all the latest improvements, gas and water through out, bath-room, &c.; the first and second stories being three rooms deep; lot 92 feet in depth. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE modern three story and attic house No. 165 West 20th-st., ready and newly furnished, is offered for sale, the owner going abroad. The lot is 20½ feet by half the block and the house about 47 feet deep. It has all the modern improvements and is ready for immediate occupation. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order, will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, corner of 6th-av. and 46th st.; 20x50 feet, four-stories and basement, gas, bath, &c., &c.; desirable for a grocer, &c. Apply to RICHARD PEITON, or S. W. CMONK, corner of 9th av. and 42d-st.

BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN.—FOR sale, a neat three story brick house, built in a substantial manner; good yard with fine grape vine. Must be sold this week. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP ON EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—The three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 80 East 16th-st., in perfect order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These floors each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 20x62 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further particulars, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 325 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story English basement house No. 293 West 15th-st., built in the best manner. Croton water, hot and cold, to fourth story, front and rear vaults. Gone furnace rear stairs to cellar, slooting &c. Will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. For particulars apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., or No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c., has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house No. 301 Lexington-av., near 39th-st.; house recently modernized; has modern improvements, gas fixtures, vault, &c.; also, three-story high stoop brick house No. 6 1st-st., near Bowery; has gas range bath, &c., and immediate possession. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 810 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 1 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—PART OF HOUSE No. 5 6 Pacific-st., between Powers st. and 4th-

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Porter Auctioneer.

$16,000. AUCTION NOTICE.

RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, (to morrow) Sept 9, at 10½ o'clock the entire elegant hous hold furniture in the five story dwelling No. 218 west 16th st., near 8th-av., consisting of over $16 000 worth of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture in every variety, beds and bedding costly rosewood piano-forte stool and cover; china and glassware, silverware, &c., &c., being the largest and really finest assortment offered at public auction this season. The sale will be positive rain or shine and without any reserve whatever. Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend.

Albert H Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at his Stock Salesroom, No. 55 William st., near Wall:

10 shares Bank of Commonwealth.....$100 each
20 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
15 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
15 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
24 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
6 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
30 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
15 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$ 7 each
10 shares Security Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Union Express Co.....$100 each
5 shares United States Express Co.....$ 60 each
75 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad.....$50 each
100 shares Southern Pacific Railroad.....$100 each
$1,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad 7 per ct. Bonds.
$1,000 New-York and Erie R. 7 per cent. (1862) Bonds.
$3,000 New York and New-Haven R. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 55 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board of commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 55 William-st., near Wall.

H T Leeds Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ precisely, at the private residence, No. 66 West 11th st., near 6th av., consisting of 7-octave piano forte, pier or mantel mirrors, paintings, engravings, centre table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, shades, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, extension tables, sofa, arm chairs, china and glass ware, silver spoons, forks, cake-basket, ivory-handled knives and forks, Safe positive rain or shine.

One splendid piano-forte, one of the best in the City.

Jno. E Van Antwerp. Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—FOURTH Regular Fall Trade sale.—JNO E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Sept 8 at 10 o'clock at No. 73 Wall-st. (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) an extensive assortment of shelf goods by order of an assignee; also, at 12 o'clock, for account of underwriters, 1 case 200 double barrel Twist guns slightly damaged on the voyage from Liverpool; also 1 cask table cutlery, 1 000 000 percussion caps; also 30 boxes E. H Collins' axes; also, in good order, 100 English pattern cards fine cutlery. Catalogues now ready.

M. Doughty, auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF A CHAIR MANUFACTURER.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 442 Pearl st., the balance of stock consisting in part of a large and varied assortment of cane and wood seat chairs rockers settees, &c.; also an iron safe, together with a large lot of prepared cane in lots to suit purchasers, by order of Tweed & Crehon, Assignees.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, FANCY dry goods, hosiery, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water, at the store of Jas W. C. Anderson, No. 607 Broadway, by E. & F. B Schenck, THIS DAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the entire stock, partially damaged by fire on the night of the 3d August, consisting, in part, of a large and varied assortment of hosiery, about 100 dozen fine kid gloves, dress trimmings of all descriptions, embroideries, opera glasses, fancy goods, fans, writing desks, reticules &c., &c.

John P Montgomery, Auctioneer.

6,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUE SALE OF LOTS—POSTPONED.—The sale of 144 lots on 3d and 4th ave., 97th, 98th and 99th sts., advertised for this day, is adjourned to THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at No. 30 7TH-ST. NEAR 3D-AV.—all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, gas chandeliers, crockery, silver and glassware, looking glasses, very large size parlor ornaments, &c., &c., contained in the dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—LARGE, IMPORTANT and attractive sale of 1,000 cases of soft fur hats, by order of L. S. and E. W. Phillips, assignees of J. Sheldon, LOCKWOOD B. COE will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1859, at 11 o'clock a store No 49 Broadway, on a credit of 6 months, the entire stock of soft fur hats, of different sizes and qualities. This stock is fresh and manufactured expressly for the Fall trade; to which the attention of the trade is invited. Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. References is made to Messrs RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860. Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je23-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 348 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York May 13, 1859.

JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }
my13-law6mTh*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

B. Ferrero's
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 3, and in Brooklyn on Oct 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirées given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.

Warranted pure and equal in quality to any in the market, for sale low by the manufacturers.
A. & G BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st. Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPER.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 80 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S & Herring's patent. Also, two jeweler's safes, large and small sizes—for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CANDIA,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Sept 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in Erie place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE Haute and Alton, and of the Bellville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies are requested to meet at the Office of the Company, No. 15 William-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration measures affecting their interest.
SEPT. 7, 1859

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15 at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

DEMOIN NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Forty shares Demoin Stock wanted to purchase for cash. Address, stating price per share, W., Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place, New-York.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON B. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
RETSHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SKULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVAH E. SMITH,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 6 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulative one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not renewed the same to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM FERRY BOATS.—FOR SALE, THE Steam ferry boats ONEIDA, CAYUGA, and SENECA, now running on the Grand-street Ferry, each of the following dimensions: 110 feet long, 33 feet wide, 10 feet 9 inches deep, and 314 tons measurement; boilers and engines in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable conditions. Apply at the office of the Long Island Ferry Company, foot of South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CITY AND country business, worth $1,200 to $1,500 a year, situated in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore; a superior opportunity for a person with a small cash capital; sold because the proprietor wishes to go out of business; he will give all necessary assistance to a purchaser. Address, with real name, for further particulars, Box No. 261 Philadelphia, Post office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

THE DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES complete (formerly owned by Dr. J. K. Chabert the Fire King,) for sale; also a three years' unexpired lease of the premises, together with the recipes for making all his celebrated medicines; also the medicine put up ready for sale; to a person acquainted with the business this is a rare chance to make money. Apply at 431½ Grand-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED merchant tailoring and clothing establishment, doing a good custom trade, a short distance from this City, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the owner intends retiring from the business. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 105 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURNITURE of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice-cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No. 244 Grand-st., one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of H. T. FANNING.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 243 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE—FOR THE best machine in use for splitting kindling wood. It will split 100 barrels per hour or 25 feet per minute of wood, solid measure; can be seen in operation every day at 5 P. M., at the Manhattan mill, foot of 18th-st., East River. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 25th st.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Daily and weekly, with a good job office attached. Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Boston, Mass.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visiter. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Longstreet, Capt Moody.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			FOOT OF SLIP.		
A. M.	8	P. M.	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
A. M.	3	P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15	P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15	P. M.
Noon.	8:15	P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. Geo. Frank Lemon, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORTS.		
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30	P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7	10	A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30	P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 8,	10:30	A.M.
Friday Sept. 9,	3:30	P.M.	Friday Sept. 9,	6	A.M.
Saturd. Sept 10,	3:30	P.M.	Saturd. Sept. 10,	6:30	A.M.
Monday Sept 12,	3	P.M.	Monday Sept. 12,	7	A.M.
Tuesday Sept 13,	3	P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 13,	7	A.M.
Wednes. Sept 14,	3	P.M.	Wednes. Sept 14,	7	A.M.
Thursd. Sept 15,	3:30	P.M.	Thursd. Sept 15,	7	A.M.
Friday Sept 16,	4	P.M.	Friday Sept. 16,	7	A.M.
Sunday Sept. 18,	7	A.M.	Saturd. Sept 17,	7	A.M.
Monday Sept 19,	12:30	P.M.	Sunday Sept. 18,	12	M.
Tuesday Sept. 20,	1:30	P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 20,	8	A.M.
Wednes Sept 21,	2:30	P.M.	Wednes. Sept 21,	9	A.M.
Thursd. Sept 22,	3:30	P.M.	Thursd Sept. 22,	10	A.M.
Friday Sept 23,	4	P.M.	Friday Sept 23,	11	A.M.
Sunday Sept. 25,	7	A.M.	Saturd. Sept 24,	6	A.M.
Monday Sept. 26,	3	P.M.	Sunday Sept. 25,	3	P.M.
Tuesday Sept 27,	3	P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 27,	7	A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3	P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7	A.M.
Thursd. Sept 29,	3:30	P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 29,	7	A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, KOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day Sept. 7,	11	A. M	Wed'day Sept. 7,	3	P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8	12	M	Thu'day Sept 8	4	P. M.
Friday Sept. 9,	12:30	P. M	Friday Sept. 9,	4:30	P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	1:30	P. M	Saturday Sept. 10,	5	P. M.
Sunday Sept 11,	7	A. M	Monday Sept 12,	2	P. M.
Monday Sept 12,	8	A. M	Tuesday Sept 13,	3:30	P. M.
Tuesday Sept 13,	8	A. M	Wednesday Sept. 14,	3:30	P. M.
Wed'sy Sept. 14	8	A. M	Wed'day Sept. 14,	3:30	P. M.
Th'day Sept. 15	8	A. M	Thu'day Sept. 15,	4	P. M.
Friday Sept. 16,	9	A. M	Friday Sept. 16,	4:30	P. M.
Saturday Sept. 17	10:30	A. M.	Monday Sept. 19,	7	A. M.
Monday Sept. 19,	12	M.	Tuesday Sept 20,	1	P. M.
Tuesday Sept 20,	9	A. M	Wednesday Sept. 21,	2:30	P. M.
Wed'sy Sept 21,	10:30	A. M	Thursday Sept 22,	3	P. M.
Th'day Sept. 22,	11	A. M	Friday Sept 23,	4	P. M.
Friday Sept. 23,	12	M.	Monday Sept 26,	7	P. M.
Saturday Sept. 24,	3	P. M	Tuesday Sept 27,	3:30	P. M.
Tuesday Sept. 27,	8	A. M	Wed'day Sept 28,	3:30	P. M.
Wed'sy Sept. 28	8:30	A. M	Thu'day Sept. 29,	4	P. M.
Thu'day Sept 29,	8:30	A. M	Thu'day Sept. 29,	4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall; there taking Lake steamers STARBUCK or UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $6 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2. Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. French, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st., KEYPORT leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
8:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859, leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 11 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisville and Pittsburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip, pier steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at White's Paints.
Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Extra trips leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents.

O. CHARWICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Tickets for New-York leave Troy at 4.45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 1 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

On motion the report of the majority of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Mr. ROSEBEL, of Laurence, then renewed his motion respecting the candidates.

Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, moved to amend by nominating first a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Accepted.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of Monroe, hoped the Convention would vote by secret ballot. That only could give a fair expression of the sentiments and wishes of the majority. In view of the importance of nominating candidates now who would unite all the elements in opposition to the Democrats it was most necessary that the ticket should represent all interests and not the views and policy of one man or one set of men alone. He did not see why the real sentiments of the Convention should not be expressed in this Convention. That certainly was the usual mode, and a *viva voce* was the exception to the rule.

Mr. SEYMOUR believed it had been the practice of the Republicans ever since the organization of the party to name the candidates *viva voce*. It tends to honesty of action. No person desires to ballot without he desires to cheat or be cheated. It was manly to nominate our candidates as openly as the principles are avowed. He moved to amend by voting by open ballot.

A delegate asked what particular dodge was meant by the gentleman from Genesee, (UPHAM.) He used the word dodge because he was an outspoken man. Had there been any bargain about the Judge of the Court of Appeals? If so, he desired to have a voice in it.

Mr. MORTON said New-York advocated vote by ballot.

Mr. SEYMOUR's amendment was lost by a very large majority.

Mr. JAMES S. NYE objected to the nomination of Judge of the Court of Appeals first. His vote on that officer would be guided by the selection of the other candidates. They had a candidate in New-York, and would desire to see what was done with the rest of the ticket before that candidate was named. He moved to strike out Mr. UPHAM's amendment.

Mr. UPHAM stated that he had made the motion to amend in error. He thought the call of the Secretary of State named that office first. He withdrew his amendment.

Mr. WARD HUNT believed the proper way to be to proceed in the order of the notice of the Secretary of the State. He understood that in that notice the Judge of the Court of Appeals was the first office named.

VOICES—"No!" "That is a mistake."

Mr. WARD HUNT—Then I still think the Judge of the Court of Appeals the most important office, and move that it be first filled. Lost by a large majority, and the original resolution adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State.

Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga; Monroe Hall, of Essex; B. Brockway, of Oswego; F. P. Stevens, of Erie; Samuel A. Law, of Delaware; and E. B. Morgan, of Cayuga, were named as candidates.

The names of B. BROCKWAY, of Oswego, and THOS. B. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, were withdrawn.

The nomination of SAMUEL A. LAW was presented by Delaware County as calculated to unite the elements of the opposition to the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Leavenworth, 218; Law, 16; Hall, 15; Stevens, 3.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH was declared duly nominated, and the nomination was declared unanimous, with loud applause.

The Convention next proceeded to vote for Comptroller.

ROBERT DENNISTON, of Orange, and ALBERT LESTER, of Ontario, were named.

Mr. JAMES S. NYE had been pleased to hear the name of ROBERT DENNISTON proposed. He believed he was every man's choice, and to save time he moved to make the nomination unanimous.

Mr. L. BIRDSEYE objected. He was going to vote for ROBERT DENNISTON, but strongly as he desired the nomination of that gentleman, in justice to all the candidates named, he hoped the rule would be applied to all the nominees alike.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady, thought time would be saved by a unanimous nomination, but the motion was eventually withdrawn, and the roll called.

On the first ballot Mr. DENNISTON was unanimously nominated.

The result was received with loud applause.

Mr. JAMES M. COOK having been voted for, Mr. Bockus, of Saratoga, announced that Mr. COOK was not a candidate for any office whatever.

The Convention next went into the nomination of a candidate for Attorney-General.

The following were named: CHARLES G. MYERS, of St. Lawrence; ADDISON G. RICE, of Cattaraugus; CHAS. S. SPENCER, of New-York; and HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe.

Mr. WHITE, of New-York, inquired if Judge SELDEN would accept? He had heard he would not, and if that was the case it was useless to nominate him.

Mr. BIRDSEYE, of Kings, said that he had put Mr. SELDEN in nomination simply because of his eminent fitness for that or any other office in the gift of the people, and because he knew he would give great strength to the ticket. He hoped that no one was authorized to withdraw his name.

Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, regretted that he was authorized and compelled to say that Judge SELDEN would not accept the nomination.

Mr. BIRDSEYE—Then I withdraw his name.

On the first ballot CHARLES G. MYERS received a majority of the votes and was declared unanimously elected.

The nomination for State Engineer was then proceeded with.

ORVILLE W. STORR, of Allegany; J. P. GOODSELL, of Oneida; CHARLES W. WENTZ, of Schuyler; ENSIGN BENNETT, of Wayne, and L. L. NICHOLS, of Monroe, were nominated.

O. W. STORR was nominated on the first ballot and nomination made unanimous.

The Convention then took a recess for three quarters of an hour.

After the recess the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Treasurer.

Mr. NYE said he would again try the experiment to dispense with a vote, and moved that PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, of Erie, be unanimously nominated. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. LOWELAND, of Essex, moved that the first vote for Canal Commissioner be informal. Lost.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady, said that owing to the peculiar structure of the ticket, the friends of CHARLES H. SHERRILL would not press his name for a candidate for renomination. He desired to say, in justice to a faithful and efficient public officer, that he would take this occasion to thank Mr. SHERRILL on behalf of the Republican party, for having, by his official conduct, reflected honor and credit on that party by diminishing the expenses of his division by a large amount, while improving its condition and leaving behind him a record to which his friends can hereafter point with just pride.

H. L. BRIGHAM presented the name of OGDEN N. CHAPIN, of Albany. In doing so he took pleasure in saying that he was an earnest practical friend of the canals, and would never during his term of office endeavor to decrease the revenue of the Canals so as to encompass their sale.

ISAAC V. BAKER, of Washington, and HUMPHREY G. ROOT, of Herkimer, were also named.

The first ballot resulted—CHAPIN, 102; ROOT, 76; BAKER, 56, No choice.

Second ballot—CHAPIN, 109; ROOT, 92; BAKER, 43. No choice.

Third ballot—CHAPIN, 122; ROOT, 96; BAKER, 32.

The fourth ballot was confined to the highest two, and resulted—CHAPIN, 147; ROOT, 98.

Mr. CHAPIN's nomination was made unanimous.

For State Prison Inspector, JAMES K. BATES, of Jefferson; DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady; LYMAN ODELL, of New-York, and others, were nominated.

On the second ballot DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady, was elected, and the election was made unanimous.

The Judge of the Court of Appeals was next in order.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York, presented the name of LEWIS P. WOODRUFF. New-York could not claim a candidate as a right, for she does not give her political vote to the party; but she asked it in order to enable her to decrease that great Democratic majority which paralyzes the efforts of the rest of the State. He could say authoritatively that Justice WOODRUFF was with the Republicans on the great principle of human freedom, which is the basis of the party. He urged strongly the claims of Judge WOODRUFF, on the ground of his capacity and integrity.

Mr. L. BIRDSEYE commented on the great importance to the legal profession and public, of having a Judge of the Court of Appeals located in New-York, and confirmed all that had been said in favor of Justice WOODRUFF.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON had the name to offer of one not hitherto active with the Republican Party, but was identified in judicial capacity with true Republican principles, HENRY L. DAVIES. He spoke warmly in favor of Judge DAVIES.

Mr. ORTON, of New-York, opposed the nomination of Mr. DAVIES. He had acted with the American party. He thought the time had now come when the Republicans had decided that none but clean names should be put on a clean ticket. There was a German Republican Association in New-York, and for one vote gained from the Americans, five would be lost from the Germans, if Mr. DAVIES should be nominated. He had recently spoken with prominent members of the American Party who had stated that the Americans would only take up such candidates from the Republican ticket as were American in principle. He desired no trading with such men.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Chemung, with appropriate remarks, nominated A. S. DIVEN, of Chemung.

Mr. JAMES W. NYE thought there was not much to choose between the two gentlemen named from New-York on the score of this much-dreaded Americanism. He could not regard Judge WOODRUFF as always having been Republican in principle when he remembered the decision in the Lemon Slave case. But they were assured that he was now a Republican. He was glad to hear it, and hoped that God might give him strength according to his days. To be sure Judge WOODRUFF had only stated his firm Republican convictions to his colleague from New-York, (SMITH,) and he wished the people of New-York understood it more generally. He alluded in flattering terms to Judge DAVIES, and thought that, as Judge WOODRUFF was vouched for as so unflinching a Republican, the policy was to make a convert of DAVIS. Indeed, a member of the American Party had told him here that he was waiting to come into the Republican Party with DAVIES. Now, here was a chance of getting two converts. He believed that the nomination of DAVIES would draw many such into the Republican ranks, for all men liked to come to a victorious party. He regretted, however, to find strict party lines drawn in relation to this nomination. It seemed to prove the truth of the predictions of those opposed to the election of the judiciary that the system would drag the Bench into politics. He believed it would be policy to nominate Judge DAVIES.

Mr. BROWN, of Madison, named Judge WRIGHT, of Ulster.

Mr. BIRDSEYE explained that he considered Judge DAVIES eminently qualified for the office, and should with pleasure support him if the Convention preferred him to Judge WOODRUFF.

Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM urged the propriety of locating the Judge in New-York. He should cast his vote for WOODRUFF, but desired to indorse all that could be said in favor of DAVIES, and hoped that one or the other would receive the vote of the Convention.

Mr. LAPHAM, of Ontario, advocated Judge DIVEN's claims.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER hoped that Mr. DIVEN would not be advanced to the Bench, for while in the Senate he had made a report against the Personal Liberty bill, in which he had fully indorsed the Fugitive Slave law. [Applause.]

The first ballot stood—DAVIES, 86; WOODRUFF, 46; DIVEN, 30; WRIGHT, 26.

On the second ballot, HENRY E. DAVIES was nominated, receiving 130, to 71 for WOODRUFF.

On motion of Mr. BIRDSEYE, seconded by E. D. SMITH, the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

A. T. WOOD of Livingston, J. STANTON GOULD of Columbia, S. B. COLE of Kings, and CHAS. HUGHES of Washington were named for the office.

CHAS. HUGHES was nominated, on the first ballot receiving 111 votes out of 198, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The State General Committee was then announced, as follows:

Dist.
1. James Kelly, Benj. F. Manniere and James W. Nye, of New-York.
2. Rollin Sandford, of Kings; Mr. Maden, of Orange; and F. W. Lord, of Suffolk.
3. John L. Schoolcraft, of Albany; Charles L. Beale, of Columbia; and Charles R. Richardson, of Rensselaer.
4. Thomas R. Horton of Montgomery, Edw. Dodd of Washington, and Wm. A. Dart of St. Lawrence.
5. John Wilkinson of Onogdaga, Henry Fitzhugh of Oswego, and S. D Hungerford of Jefferson.
6. Wm. Smythe of Tioga, G. J. Barber of Cortland, and H. C. Goodwin of Madison.
7. S. C. Cuyler, of Wayne, Robert Van Valkenburgh, of Steuben, and A. H. Wells, of Yates.
8. E. P. Reynolds, of Orleans, E. G. Spalding, of Erie, and Mr. Bustol, of Ontario.

Mr. PARKE GODWIN, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, of the State of New-York, in Convention assembled, reassert their unchangeable faith in the truth, justice and practicability of the principles and purposes enunciated by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That freedom is universal and national, and slavery exceptional and local, and that the Government of the United States in the exercise of its powers, whether executive, legislative or judicial, is bound to adhere in substance and in form, to the generous and noble spirit of this important maxim.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States are the property of the people of the United States; that the Constitution has conferred upon Congress all needful rules and regulations respecting the said Territories, and that it is the right and duty of Congress, as the trustee of their welfare, to preserve them free forever from all political and social nuisances, and particularly from the infamous and debasing institution of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That the countenance and support which has been given to the slave power by the political party which calls itself the Democratic party has encouraged that dangerous and aggressive oligarchy to put forth schemes for the enactment by Congress of a slave code for the Territories, and for the revival of the barbarous, inhuman and detestable traffic in African slaves, against which schemes the Republican party hereby pledges itself to contend with earnest and unrelaxing energy.

Resolved, That the Administration of the existing President JAMES BUCHANAN has been marked throughout by a reckless profligacy of expenditure, which has raised the annual expenses of the Federal Government to nearly one hundred millions of dollars; by extravagant schemes, which proposed an additional outlay of thirty millions of dollars, to corrupt public sentiment on important questions of foreign policy; and by an entire, wanton, and disgraceful abandonment of the great principles of State Rights and individual freedom, which are the distinctive and glorious characteristics of the American Republic.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the General Government to set apart a portion of the public lands for the free use and occupation of the emigrant, in accordance with the provisions of the bill introduced into Congress at the last session by Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, which bill was supported by the Republican members of Congress generally, and opposed as generally by the representatives of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That American citizens all over the world, as such, are entitled to the prompt, perpetual, efficient and fearless protection of the Federal Government; that consequently, we abhor and reprobate the doctrine of the present feudal administration which abandons the adopted citizens who may be sojourning in foreign countries, either for purposes of business or pleasure, to the tender mercies of French drill-sergeants, and Austrian jailers; and that rejecting as we do all class or discriminating legislation as unequal and unjust, we adhere to the principles of the Philadelphia platform of 1856, which proclaims that the spirit of our institutions, as well as our fundamental guarantees—liberty of conscience and equality of rights all citizens.

Resolved, That the Republican Party regards the Canals of the State as a prolific source of wealth and power, and that it is in favor of retaining them as the property of the State, and opposed to their sale or alienation.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is in favor of the immediate completion and enlargement of the canals, and that inasmuch as the late report of the State Engineer and Surveyor exhibits the facts that all the Canals of the State, including the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, and Cayuga Canals, can, in accordance with the original plans, be completed for a comparatively small sum, we deem it the duty of the Legislature to provide the means at its next session for the completion of the same.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the payment of the floating debt of the State, as provided for by the act passed April 13, 1859, and that we urge upon the electors of the State to approve of the provisions of the said act at the next election.

Resolved, That the name and history of the Republican Party, the exigencies which called it into existence, and its equitable and just recognition of the claims and aspirations of all its members, whatever may have been their political and partisan antecedents, all demonstrate that it is an organization of broad and liberal views, to which any sincere opponent of the Federal Administration may attach himself on terms of perfect equality, and that the Republican Party will cordially welcome all who may be attracted to its ranks without regard to former party divisions or differences.

The reading of the resolutions was attended with loud applause. They were adopted unanimously.

Mr. NYE was now loudly called for. He said he did not propose at this hour to detain the Convention. He desired that the resolutions just read should ring in the ears of the delegates through the night, and he did not intend to mar them by his discordant notes. He believed that with this platform they could go forth to perfect victory. He, therefore, moved that every one in the Convention should resolve himself into a Committee of Vigilance. Dig about the Democrats who are dissatisfied and willing to come back to Republican principles, which are truly Democratic. Dig about the Americans who need sadly comfort, poor fellows! Tell them they are welcome to come into the ranks, and shall have places provided for them there. He believed it was now time for the benediction, to be called for Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego. [Laughter.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, after loud calls, excused himself, and called for PARK GODWIN.

Mr. GODWIN declined making any extended remarks. He designated the Republican Party as the Party founded by JEFFERSON. A false Party had for a time overlaid it, but it had been revived five years ago, and how great had been its growth. It had become so attractive that the Whigs had marched up and joined it. Another party of Radical Democrats, which meant the honest men of the Democracy had next joined it. Now a party that had been existing irregularly wanted to come in, and he believed the good men of that party would now come in. In one year this party had carried so many States under the flag of the gallant FREMONT, the Pathfinder of the West, that the Democracy had been shaking in their shoes ever since. He declared his belief that the doctrine advanced by Mr. SEWARD was true, and that Slavery or freedom in this land must go to the wall. For the first time in the history of the land a State had been compelled to wade into the Union through blood. He closed with an eloquent peroration.

Loud calls were made for FRANKLIN TUTHILL, but owing to the lateness of the hour he declined speaking.

Votes of thanks were passed to the President and officers of the convention, and the meeting adjourned with nine cheers at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Tammany Hall Delegates to Syracuse.

Last evening, the Conventions of the Tammany Hall Party met, in various portions of the City, to choose delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets at Syracuse on the 14th inst. On the evening previous the upper Assembly Districts elected their delegates and alternates. The following is a complete list of the delegation, excepting the Fifth District, in which there was no choice, and the election postponed until this evening:

Dist.	Delegate.	Alternate.
1	Thomas Bryan	J. C. Tucker.
2	John Clancy	George H. Purser.
3	John Y. Savage	Michael Norten.
4	Isaiah Rynders	Wm. McCaffil.
5	No election.	
6	Elijah F. Purdy	David Kissner.
7	John Richardson	Peter Duffy.
8	John Brown	Peter Boylan.
9	Wm. N. McIntyre	Peter Halpin.
10	John Cochrane	J. J. Gambleton.
11	Peter B. Sweeney	N. J. Waterbury.
12	Bernard Kelly	Hiram Eaglar.
13	Peter Masterson	John Wilson.
14	Edward Cooper	Richard Murphy.
15	Andre Froment	B. McCabe.
16	Bryan McCahill	Dennis McCarthy.
17	James McKean	Wm. Harris.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.—The Brooklyn Board of Education held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening at their rooms on Red Hook-lane. The usual preliminary business disposed of, reports of committees were received. The School-house Committee reported that they had attended to the repairing of the school-houses during the Summer vacation of the public schools, as directed by the Board. They found Colored School No. 1 in a very bad condition, and caused it to be repaired and cleaned at an expense of $100. Primary No. 3 required new sinks, fence, &c. No. 25, wood-work overhauled and repainted at an expense of $400. Lightning rods have been placed on No. 16. No. 28 will be completed within three weeks. No. 6 and No. 13 have had repairs to the stairways. The report was accepted and a resolution was adopted directing the payment of all bills for repairs, upon being properly certified by the Committee.

The Teachers' Committee reported the following changes:

TRANSFERS.—Miss Beck, from fourth class in primary department of No. 19 to sixth class in male department of the same school. Miss Sutton, from sixth class in male department to fourth class in primary of No. 19. No. 7, Mrs. Nevins, from primary department to be principal in female department. No. 7, Miss Rawson, from female department to be principal of primary department.

APPOINTMENTS—Miss S. J. Rose, to fill vacancy in seventh class of primary of No. 19; No. 12, A. J. Smith, *vice* Hand; No. 12, Miss Hope, *vice* Bartol; No. 7, Miss Carpenter, 1st assistant in female department; No. 6, Miss Bartol, in place of Miss Howe.

RESIGNATIONS—No. 12, Miss Gardiner and Miss Bartol; No. 7, Miss Porter, Miss Myer and Miss Waterman.

PROMOTIONS—No. 12, Miss S. M. Cook, *vice* Miss Gardiner; Miss A. L. Browne, *vice* Miss Cook; Miss J. O. Hand, *vice* Miss Browne. No. 1, Miss Milne *vice* Miss Waterman; Miss Skidmore, *vice* Miss Milne; Miss Waters, *vice* Miss Kirkman.

The report was accepted and confirmed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NORTHRUP offered a resolution to authorize the local Committees to introduce the Ridgewood Water into their respective school buildings. After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the School House Committee.

Mr. CROWELL offered a resolution directing the City Superintendent to report, at the next meeting of the Board, whether the Principals of Schools Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 had complied with the resolution adopted at the last meeting, directing them to receive no pupils residing in other districts without permission of a majority of the Trustees.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of No. 6, said that he had received forty-four children belonging in his district who had formerly attended No. 15. A member stated that one hundred scholars had been taken out of No. 12 under the operation of the resolution. This subject provoked a lengthy discussion, and the whole matter was finally laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to the first Tuesday in October.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Some two weeks ago a man was admitted into the Brooklyn City Hospital, with a severe gash in his throat, extending almost from ear to ear—a wound the patient had inflicted upon himself with a razor. The wind-pipe was severed, and the esophagus was so much cut that food or water would pass through it instead of going into the stomach. All that medical skill could suggest was done for the man, but no one entertained the least hope of his recovery, and after the wound was dressed he was left to die. The following day he was found to have revived considerably, and, as an experiment, an effort was made to save his life, but with no serious thought of succeeding. The wound was redressed, and the patient fed regularly, through a tube inserted beyond the injury. Astonishing as it may seem, the patient is now rapidly recovering, and is considered out of danger.

A NEW-YORK OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.—A New-York Councilman visited the Eastern District on Monday, and drank so much of the liquor sold there that he could not find his way home again. A policeman of the Sixth Precinct, felt a sympathy for the unfortunate official and gave him a cell in the Station-house to occupy for the night. Tuesday morning he was fined $5, and was then permitted to return to discharge his official duties in New-York.

BROOKLYN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Society held Tuesday evening last, an interesting paper was submitted by J. W. ADAMS, entitled "Eaves water and Cesspools." A discussion followed, several new members were admitted, and the Society adjourned for one month.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of August 936 cases were disposed of in Justice CORNWELL's Court. The principal offences were: Intoxication, 374; vagrancy, 114; violation of city ordinances, 141; assault and battery, 168.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic primary meetings were held, last evening, in every Ward and town in King's County, to elect delegates to the different conventions. No disturbance worth mentioning occurred.

The Riot on Board the Ship Mayflower.

EXAMINATION OF THE SAILORS BEFORE JUSTICE CORNWELL.

The examination of the charges preferred against the crew of the ship *Mayflower*, by the master of that ship, for riot and assault and battery, (during which one of the crew was mortally stabbed by an officer of the ship,) was commenced before Justice CORNWELL yesterday.

Mr. PARMENTER appeared for the defendants, and Mr. HAWKINS, of New-York, appeared in behalf of the complainant.

After several preliminary motions, on the part of counsel for defence, to postpone the examination, all of which were denied by the Court, the examination of witnesses was commenced.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID WRIGHT.

The first witness called was David Wright, Virginia pilot, who was on board the ship as a passenger. He testified in substance as follows: "I saw the crew come aboard—ten in number—I recognize nine now in Court; last Monday morning, at about 10 o'clock, saw them take their dunnage forward; I was on the poop aft; the first I saw after that was the men coming aft with their dunnage to go ashore; about twenty minutes after they came aboard—returning by the poop deck as they came—they crossed the *Parana's* deck and put their clothes on the wharf; she lay between the *Mayflower* and the deck; they put their clothes and dunnage in a cart to be carried off; when they left I went on the *Parana* to see whether they left or were coming back; then four or five of them came on the *Parana* and commenced abusing the mates and cursing them; the second mate, Mr. Parker, was at the gangway of the *Mayflower*; he was at work passing rigging; the men went on the wharf again and I went on the *Mayflower*; I went up close to where the second mate was at work, and one of the men came and stood alongside; think the man was Otto Teffer; the Captain came along, and he walked forward to the foremast, and the man looked alarmed and commenced abusing the second mate, and kicked him on the side of the head; he was standing there some time, till the Captain went forward to the foremast. The second mate tried to get on the poop; the man stood over his head. The Captain then saw this and ran toward him and caught hold of the man, backed him and put him ashore. They commenced then to jump from the *Parana* with handspikes and belaying pins; can identify Fred. Klupper; there were all of eight jumped aboard. This man had a handspike and struck the Captain on the back of the neck with it. Capt. Hoyt also had a handspike which he picked up from the deck. After striking the Captain he made a sweep with the same bar at me, and I jumped away. When the Captain was struck he faltered back but did not fall. I then whirled around and saw Henry Parner with a bottle, slung in a handkerchief, tied by the neck. the first mate grabbed the man who had the bottle, and hit the bottle with a belaying-pin and broke it; the man called out that he had nothing to do with it; then the crowd jumped aboard, and a general scuffle began; part of the capstan-bars were taken from the *Parana*; the men got frightened, and after hitting the Captain, they ran back aboard the *Parana*; I then went down into the cabin with four or five ladies and the Captain's wife; I was not gone but about three minutes, and returning found the row was over; the Captain came to the side and called the third mate, who was coming from the *Parana*, to come aboard, and he came aboard; about five or six of the crew were engaged in the affair; I recognize two *certain* (Klupper and Palmer); I saw the men throwing the belaying-pins from the *Parana*; several handspikes laid on the deck belonging to the *Parana*; the mate set the men to some duty, and the men said they would be damned if they would go in that ship; that there were plenty more ships; I had nothing in my hands to defend myself with till I picked up the belaying pin, when the captain was struck; I could not tell if I saw the man called Niebuhr; I remarked to the mate that they were all a fine set of men, and appeared perfectly sober; after they left the first time, and before the row, and on the *Parana's* deck, I saw them passing a bottle from which they drank; don't know what the liquor was; may have been water; I did not see any man stabbed; when I came from the cabin, some one said a man was stabbed, but I saw no one; the men were driven off; the captain had a handspike; the row commenced on the *Mayflower* and ended on the *Parana*.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Parmenter—Do not know the man; is said to be stabbed; saw men throwing handspikes from the *Parana*; should think there were thirty people on both ships; the man with the bottle, swinging it in the handkerchief, held it as if to strike, but saw him strike no one; the mate struck the bottle with the belaying pin; he was on the port side, abreast of the mizzen-mast; I saw John Schutte on board; had no conversation with him after the battle commenced; when the men went aboard, I went on board the *Parana*; I said to Mr. Parmenter that they appeared all sober, and said so to John Schutte. (J. Schutte is the boarding-house master.) They were fighting with the Captain, and then began on the 2d mate; did not see the 2d mate striking anybody; the man kicked him first; the men said, "D——n these ships; there's other ships besides these," when they were bringing their dunnage to the shore.

Capt. Eben Hoyt, sworn—Resides in Augusta, Me.; am captain of the *Mayflower*; I went to the boarding-house with the shipping-master, and selected the men, and I told them that I wanted all large men as it would be necessary to have them handle the cargo; they said they would do their duty; on Monday morning I went to Brooklyn in company with Mr. Wilder; as we went to the wharf I saw a lot of sailors' dunnage, and remarked that I supposed the "mate-lot" had arrived; as I went on board by way of the *Parana*, Mr. Schultz told me that the mate had insulted the men, and used saucy words; I asked the mate what he had been doing to trouble the crew; it was about ten or eleven o'clock; the crew were then mostly on board the *Parana*; one said that he would be d——d if he would go in the ship; this was the one in the red shirt, Niebuhr, who was afterwards stabbed; I proceeded on board the *Mayflower*, and asked the mate why he was foolish enough to make the men go to work before they had got their dunnage on board, and he said they had been on board and that the dunnage had been taken on shore again; heard no conversation but from the red-shirt man, who said, "If I do go in the ship, I'll be d—d if I don't put him (the mate) in my pocket;" I then showed Mr. Wilder the repairs that had been made upon the ship—then went through the poop to the cabin—then to the deck, and turned around and was facing aft, and saw several men standing around, and the second mate was passing out rigging; don't think I could identify any around; the first thing I saw was Mr. Parker, with his hand round the poop stanchion, and two or three were kicking him; I went forward and grabbed hold of the nearest and pulled him away; as soon as I pulled him clear, another had a piece of board raised to strike him; I was too near to raise; just then I struck another man, who cried, "Captain, I am helping you;" just then another was making for me, and then Klupper hauled off with a capstan bar, and it felled me forward, but in falling I grabbed his capstan bar, and struggled to get it from him; I was not fairly up, when somebody pushed him, and he fell from me; by that time I worked along till I reached the mizzen-mast, when I went to the cabin for a pistol; I asked the mate if his pistol was loaded, and handed one to him in the cabin to load; I then went on deck again, by the larboard rail, and found Kreisner had a belaying-pin, which I had to dodge, and I seized a capstan bar and started forward; as soon as I raised up again, Chas. Webster threw a capstan bar, endwise, at me; they were on the deck of the *Parana* then; as I raised up again I saw Mr. Kirwin on the gangway plank, trying to get on board; four or five men rushed at him, and I called to him to defend himself; he turned around and they pursued him; don't know that they touched him, and he rushed and met them; as soon as I saw he had gained the *Parana's* deck I called for him to come back, as the men were scattering and the ship was clear, and I was afraid they would attack him on the dock; saw Niebuhr previous to the affray, and he was the one in the red shirt; where the chief mate was at the commencement I cannot say; I had not noticed him till towards the last of the affray; I shortly after heard some one say that some one was dead on the wharf; that was the first I had known of the stabbing; as I saw Kirwin attacked, I told him to defend himself; we had a plank across from our rail to the *Parana*, and just as I saw him he was on the plank; the effort of the officers was to clear the decks and defend ourselves; felt that my life was in danger, and so busy was I that I did not see Mr. Parker for some time; I should think that as many as a dozen men were engaged in the affray.

Cross examined.—Recognize Kreisner as one of the parties; he threw a belaying pin; Klupper as the one who struck me with a capstan bar, and Webster as one who threw one; also Parner as having a bottle; saw a man have a pair of boots in his hand; this was before the affray; I was standing on the poop deck, near what is called the bit; this man was Webster who had the boots slung around his neck; don't know whether he had them when the affray took place; when I told Kirwin to defend himself he rushed to the deck of the *Parana*; don't know that he then had a weapon in his hand when he came off of the deck to the *Mayflower*; I decline answering whether he had a weapon or not at the time he made the rush, on the ground that it might criminate myself; did not see the man who was hurt till I saw him in the street by the drug store, as he was being carried to the hospital; did not see his wounds at all.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not vary much from the above.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned the further hearing of the case till to-day, at 9 o'clock A. M.

NIEBUHR, who was stabbed, was alive last evening, but the physicians say, cannot live many days.

[Advertisement]

THE SEASON.

We beg especial attention to our elegant stock of Clothing for the Fall season NOW READY, manufactured from the latest and choicest fabrics.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings (merchant tailoring dépôt) will be found the largest and most superior in style, variety and selection we have ever displayed.

We pledge ourselves that whilst our manufacture will maintain its superiority of real taste and finish over any other, our prices shall be as low as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Our stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods are very large.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer of the Scheidam Schnapps,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this it is a luxury and necessity, being the cleanest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY's name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the dépôts, No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

KNOCKS.—A lazy man gets an awful lot of hard knocks in this world. But he who gets KNOX to give him a hat is a happy man. KNOX's Fall style of hats is superb. The rush to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street is one at which KNOX should rejoice.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This preparation has cured innumerable cases of scrofula, tumor, cancer, abcess and other virulent external complaints, that mocked the power of any other remedy. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF ELEGANT FALL CARPETING—The largest assortment of English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window-Shades, Oil-Cloth, at greatly reduced prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 7.

$47,000	Missouri St. 6s.	85	20	Canton Company..	18¾
10,000	do.....b30	85½	27	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94⅜
30,000	do.....b30	85¾	50	Erie Railroad.....	4
3,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	93½	540	Hudson River R....	37
2,000	do.....	93	100	do.....	37⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s Bds	82¾	100	do.....s60	37
1,000	Virginia 6s.....	95¼	100	do.....b60	37⅜
7,000	do.....	95¾	100	Harlem Railroad...	10¾
10,000	Michigan 6s.....	98	25	Reading Railroad..	44¾
15,000	Blyn. C. W. L....	100	200	do.....	44¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	36⅜	1300	do.....	44⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 3d Mort.	76	300	do.....b60	44¾
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	73	200	do.....b45	44¾
20	Merchants' Ex B'k.	98	250	Mich. Cen. Rail'd..	47⅜
81	Bank of Commerce.	98	110	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	25
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	101½	150	do.....s10	24⅜
13	Continental Bank..	100	50	do.....b3	25¼
64	Penn's Coal Co....	84	50	do.....	25¾
50	Cum. Coal Pref....	14¾	50	do.....s10	25
100	do.....b60	14¾	400	do.....b3	25⅜
50	Pacific